"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

THE WEATHER.

Threatening; showers; warmer; winds southerly.

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THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.03; cash corn, No. 2, mixed, 36c; cash cotton, 6 1-16c.

FOREIGN.—China's leases of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan and the railway concession to Russia were signed yesterday, and Russia will take possession of Port Arthur to-day. China retains sovereign rights, but Russia is to take the forts and collect the customs. Mrs. Delia Tudor Parnell, the mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died yesterday at her home in Avondale, County Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of burns received Saturday.

The Washington view of the Cuban situation yesterday was that the outlook for a peaceful settlement with Spain had brightened somewhat. This view was based on a reported communication from Madrid, setting forth a desire for an armistice in Cuba for the purpose of arranging an agreement with the insurgents. No official confirmation of this report was obtained, but official denial was given to another report, that Spain had proposed a measure of more liberal autonomy. Activity in the War and Navy Departments continued yesterday. Commodore Schley will take command of the flying squadron to-day. United States Minister Woodford, in a statement published in Madrid, declares that, under the direction of the President, he is endeavoring to preserve peace. It is learned, however, that he has presented an official note to the Spanish Government declaring that the President is about to act with reference to Cuba. The Spanish Government is endeavoring to secure the intervention of other European powers, and it is said that Russia may act as mediator. The London press is of the opinion that war can hardly be avoided, and the comments of the papers upon the situation are friendly to the United States—Pages 1, 2, and 3.

Page 1.

A Chicago man, who proposed to start a pool on the weather April 20, has been informed by the Post Office Department that his scheme would violate the lottery law.

The report of the Maine Court of Inquiry contains eight findings. It finds the Maine was blown up by a mine, which caused two of the ship's magazines to explode. Responsibility for the disaster is not fixed, but Capt. Sigsbee and his fellow-officers are completely exonerated from blame.

Page 2.

Interesting experiments in night signaling by means of kites are being made at Bayonne, N. J.

The Government has offered the engineer officers of the steamship St. Paul places in the navy with good pay.

There was a big patriotic demonstration last night at the benefit for the Maine Monument Fund in the Montauk Theatre, Brooklyn.

The Holland submarine torpedo boat was tested successfully again yesterday and a satisfactory trial with an aerial torpedo was made.

The Texas went to the navy yard yesterday, where her repairs are to be rushed at top speed. All departments at the yard are working day and night.

Page 3.

Reference to the crisis in Cuban affairs was made in several pulpits yesterday.

A conference of high officers of the New Jersey National Guard was held in Trenton on Saturday, and reports were received that showed satisfactory work had been done in preparing for an emergency.

An organization has been started called the National Volunteer Reserve, the object of which is to form a great body of citizens throughout the country who will be ready to respond to the call of the Government at once in case of need. Gen. John Schofield has been chosen commander.

Page 4.

Dr. John Hall is confined to his home by illness resulting from worry over his recent troubles. His physician says his condition is not serious.

Preparations are in progress for the coming golf season. The Ardsley Club's annual women's championship tournament will be held in September. The Myopia Club has applied for the open championship. Entries for the intercollegiate championship tournament are being received. Chicago is anxious to play the Canadians.

Page 5.

Bridget McGillicuddy, a demented immigrant, was taken to Bellevue, after a hard fight with the officials. She will be deported.

Ex-Gov. Morton has written to Gen. F. C. McLewee that if he had known certain facts which he has since learned he would not have removed McLewee as Inspector General of the State.

Magistrate Pool, who evidently misunderstood a remark made by a lawyer, had the latter put out of Jefferson Market Court yesterday, but afterward sent for him to help the prisoner he had tried to defend.

The session of the State Legislature has been remarkable for the number and importance of the measures enacted in the interest of the street railroad companies. The supporters of the Nussbaum Bankruptcy bill are hopeful of its passage. The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-night, advocates the adoption of a "curfew law" to keep boys and girls from the streets at night.

John Perhan of 344 Eighth Avenue was taken to the New York Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a terrible gash in his throat and cuts on his wrists. He attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, it is supposed, but nothing was known about it till yesterday morning, when he walked into the kitchen of the house where he resided, told the servant that he had been assaulted, and asked her to send for an ambulance. He is not expected to live.

Page 7.

The old Clinton Produce Market, at Canal and West Streets, reopened this morning as a flower market.

John Simpkins, Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts District, died yesterday in Washington.

A man who registered as Kestor Germaine Haines committed suicide by shooting himself on Saturday night in a room at the Grand Union Hotel.

President John A. McCall of the New York Life Insurance Company, after a trip through the West, declares that the prosperity of that section is unprecedented.

William Davis, who is under arrest at Troy, is believed to be one of the burglars concerned in the murder of George R. Blodgett at Schenectady last December.

Adonis Legendre, a house painter, was found ill and almost starved by neighbors in his room, in Seventh Avenue. He had eaten nothing for a week. He was taken to Bellevue.

The body of Mrs. Catherine White, mother of the divinity student who refused to help her in her distress, was buried yesterday at the expense of Coroner's Physician Donlin and Undertaker Smith. In the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church yesterday the pastor, the Rev. J. D. Steele, spoke in defense of the student.

Page 8.

Magistrate Pool, under a curious misapprehension, discharged an excise prisoner yesterday, to the great amusement of everybody in Jefferson Market Court.

The woman arrested on Saturday in a Sixth Avenue dry goods store on the charge of shoplifting, and who gave her name as "Mrs. Mary Brown," was paroled by Magistrate Pool, in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday, in charge of her husband, "John Doe." She is said to be the wife of a Jersey City railroad Superintendent. The Magistrate inquired closely into the methods of the detectives in the store, and expressed the opinion that the Superintendent had overestimated his powers.

Page 10.

The Revs. Thomas R. Slicer and Russell N. Bellows spoke on "The Religion of To-day and the Religion of To-morrow."

Miss Emma Arnold, who has been an energetic worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has entered the Catholic Church.

Prof. Felix Adler delivered a lecture before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, yesterday on "The [illegible] of a New Type of Leaders."

The Young Men's Christian Association [illegible] formerly in the Twenty-third Street building, has been moved to the new structure in West Fifty-seventh Street, and will be thrown open to-day.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Brooklyn on "The Effect of Paul's Teaching on the Christian Thought of the World." He spoke of the retention of pagan and Jewish forms in our Christian theology.

At the meeting of the Central Labor Union yesterday there was a lively discussion in connection with the Druggists' Shorter Day bill. The action of the Socialists in disturbing a meeting of shoemakers was denounced, and strong opinions were expressed about Socialists generally, and as to what ought to be done with them.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 3.
Court Calendars.—Page 3.
Losses by Fire.—Page 3.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Railroads.—Page 3.

STORM IN INDIAN TERRITORY.

Many Persons Reported Killed in Wrecked Buildings and Railroad Tracks Under Water.

SOUTH M'ALLISTER, I. T., March 27.—A terrific wind storm swept over the country between this place and Lehigh and Colgate last night. Four farmhouses were demolished and the occupants of three of them are reported to have been killed, among them being James Seafoam and his wife and three children.

Passengers arriving from Lehigh to-night say that in the country southeast of here the tornado did great damage, and that many are reported killed and injured. Physicians from various towns along the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad have been sent to the scene of the reported disaster. In the immediate vicinity of South McAllister considerable minor damage was done. A cloud bust near Summit, Durango County, washed out or submerged about 2,000 feet of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Company's roadbed. A washout also is reported on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Road, near Galvin, twenty-one miles northwest. The "Katy" road is handling its freight and passenger traffic around the washout by detours over the Choctaw and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

THE MISSISSIPPI RISING.

Ohio River Falling, but Serious Trouble Feared Below.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 27.—Unless rain should come copiously and quickly the present freshet of the Ohio River will very soon pour its great flood into the Mississippi River. From Portsmouth up it is falling to-night. At Portsmouth it is rising slowly. At all points below to Cairo it is rising. Here at Cincinnati the current is unusually swift, which indicates that the access of water from tributaries below had diminished greatly and given free course to the piled-up waters above.

Reports from various parts of the Ohio Valley agree in announcing warm temperature, cloudy skies, and high winds, with only one instance of drizzling rain. In the low lands of Cincinnati nearly 1,000 houses are flooded from one to four feet. Some have been abandoned. In two-story houses families remain in the upper stories.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 27.—Since Friday until this evening the Mississippi River has been falling. To-day the gauge showed 23 feet 6 inches, and indications from above and points on the Missouri indicate fully 26 feet by to-morrow night, showing that a big volume of water is coming down.

The heavy rains of yesterday and to-day have swollen all the streams in Missouri and Illinois. The frequency of heavy rains is becoming a matter of alarm in the Mississippi Valley just north of St. Louis. Every avenue of drainage is full of water, the river is rapidly rising, and the prospects of a flood in the valley are threatening.

FANNY DAVENPORT MAY DIE.

CHICAGO, March 27.—The condition of Fanny Davenport to-night is such that her physicians think her chances are evenly balanced between life and death. Her relatives were informed by wire to-night that her condition was precarious.

She showed signs of sinking at 3 A. M. to-day, and Dr. MacMartin hastily called Drs. Patton and McArthur into consultation. She yielded to the influence of opiates at 6 P. M., and gave her medical attendants the first slender hope of her recovery.

Building Flooded by Liquid Glass.

MUNCIE, Ind., March 27.—One of the new tanks at Ball Brothers' fruit jar glass factory No. 2, burst to-night, and the 320 tons of molten glass flooded the brick floor, firing the building, which will be totally destroyed, entailing a loss of $60,000, with buth $22,000 incurance. The building covers three acres of ground.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The Western storm is now central in Northeastern Wisconsin. The pressure is high on the Atlantic Coast, and over the Rocky Mountain districts. Heavy rains have fallen in the Central Mississippi Valley, and lighter rains throughout the lake regions, the Ohio Valley, and eastward to New York. The weather is generally cloudy east of the Mississippi, except on the New England Coast and in Florida. It is nearly clear throughout the Rocky Mountain plateau and slope. The temperature has fallen sharply in the Southwest and in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys. It still remains cold, but the temperature has risen somewhat in the Northwest. East of the Mississippi it is warm, and the temperature has risen decidedly in the Middle Atlantic States and Upper Ohio Valley. The weather will remain cloudy and unsettled, with more or less rain in the North Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and the central and eastern portions of the lake regions to-day. It will clear in the Central and Upper Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Valleys, with a decided fall in temperature amounting to a moderate cold wave. Continued fair and warm weather is indicated for the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, and fair weather, with falling temperature, in the West Gulf States. The weather will be fair elsewhere west of the Mississippi, with rising temperature in the far Northwest. Unusually heavy rains have fallen in the Valley of the Illinois River and the adjacent portion of the Mississippi Valley, which will cause an additional rise in the Mississippi from St. Louis to Cairo. The Ohio continues rising from Cincinnati to the mouth, having attained a height of fifty-nine feet at Cincinnati. The danger line will probably be exceeded at Memphis during the coming week.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1896.	TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	30	48	48
6 A. M.	28	41	45
9 A. M.	31	42	48
12 M.	40	45	50
4 P. M.	39	46	52
6 P. M.	38	46	50
9 P. M.	35	45	49
12 P. M.	33	44	48

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square....................48¾
Weather Bureau....................44
Corresponding date 1897....................34¼
Corresponding date for last twenty years....................40

The maximum temperature was 47 degrees at 2:25 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 8 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 100, and at 8 P. M. 96.

MRS. DELIA PARNELL DEAD

The Mother of the Former Irish Leader Expires from Burns Received Saturday.

OF DISTINGUISHED ANCESTRY

Her Mother a Member of the Famous Tudor Family and Her Father Admiral Stewart of the American Navy.

LONDON, March 27.—Mrs. Delia Tudor Parnell, daughter of the celebrated American naval officer, Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, and mother of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, died this evening at Avondale, Rathdrum, County Wicklow, Ireland, as the result of the burns received yesterday from the igniting of her clothing while she was sitting before a fire.

Mrs. Parnell was born in Boston of parents whose names are inseparably woven in the social and political history of this country. Her mother's maiden name was Delia Tudor. She came from the good old Revolutionary stock of Tudors, one of whom studied law with John Adams, became an eminent counselor, a Colonel in the army, Judge Advocate General, and whose elegant and spirited oration on the Boston massacre, delivered in 1779, fired the hearts of the people with intense patriotic ardor; and another of whom, William Tudor, the distinguished scholar and diplomatist, was the originator of the present Bunker Hill Monument, and projected and first edited The North American Review. Delia Tudor married Charles Stewart, afterward known as "Old Ironsides." In 1798 he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the American Navy. He was retired during President Lincoln's administration, after seventy years' service as an Admiral.

Delia Tudor Stewart (afterward Parnell) was the third child of Admiral Stewart. As a child, those who knew her say that she was remarkably beautiful. At an early age she developed an extraordinary taste for study. She acquired an intimate knowledge of mathematics, explored the wide domain of the sciences, mastered music, learned drawing and painting in oil and water colors, studied chemistry and astronomy, and in later years attained the rare accomplishment of speaking and writing fluently in all the modern languages of Europe, besides Latin and Greek.

While in Washington with her mother Miss Stewart met her future husband, John Henry Parnell, who was traveling with his cousin, Lord Powerscourt. The young Irish visitor was the grandson of the patriot who received from his countrymen, in return for his fidelity, the title of "incorruptible."

Miss Stewart was married to John Henry Parnell by Dr. Taylor, in old Grace Church, New York City, and immediately afterward sailed for Ireland, where she lived at the Parnell mansion, in Avondale, County Wicklow.

In the early days of the terrible Irish famine of 1845-7, Mrs. Parnell was absent from home for change of climate, but hastened to return in time to alleviate the sufferings of as many as possible. Mrs. Parnell's means for relieving distress were limited, and not only during the famine, but at all times, it required womanly ingenuity to make them spread over all or even a part of the numerous cases of urgent need that appealed to her humanity. Rarely, however, did she fail to render some assistance. When all her sources of relief seemed to be exhausted, she would convert the linings of her own garments into clothing for some suffering human beings, and resort to device after device to meet in some way their more immediate wants.

In later years she was in Dublin, residing there during the political excitement of 1867, when the Fenian organization sorely troubled the Government. It was then very "unfashionable" to like the Fenians. Mrs. Parnell thought nothing of that, but busied herself in lightening the burdens of their imprisonment and in pleading their claims for treatment less severe than that accorded them.

After the death of her husband, Mrs. Parnell returned to America and took up her residence with her father at Bordentown, N. J. She was always active in the Irish cause, and gave much of her property to assist her son and the Irish Land League. Business reverses came to her, and in later years she had been reduced to comparative poverty.

In April of 1895 she was the victim of a savage assault, presumably by a tramp, from the effects of which she never entirely recovered. About two years ago Mrs. Parnell returned to the homestead of her husband's people at Avondale, and last May an appeal, signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and other influential friends of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, was issued in London in behalf of donations to a fund to assist her and other needy members of the family by freeing the Parnell estates at Avondale from debt. This was partially successful, and her immediate necessities were relieved, so that the remnant of her days was passed in comparative comfort.

Her famous son, Charles Stewart Parnell, the Irish home rule leader, was born in 1846, and his disgrace in 1890, followed shortly by his death, affected her deeply. For some time after his death she remained under the hallucination that he still lived, a delusion which was shared by her daughter, Miss Anna Parnell, who, at the time of her brother's imprisonment, assumed the direction of the Land League.

Mrs. Parnell was the mother of five children—Charles Stewart, Henry Tudor, Fanny, Anna, and Theodosia.

A WEATHER POOL ILLEGAL.

Scheme of a Chicago Man Discountenanced in Washington.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A Chicago man conceived the idea of forming a pool on the state of the weather April 20. He proposed to sell tickets at $1 each and to award prizes running from $50 to $10,000. He wrote to the Post Office Department to find out if the mails would be closed against his scheme. Attorney Barrett for the Post Office Department at Washington wrote the opinion which has reached Chicago. The opinion says:

"Although the Weather Bureau, with improved appliances, forecasts with a certain degree of accuracy conditions of the weather for twenty-four hours in advance, yet for persons throughout the country to make such forecasts so far ahead as April 20 next would seem to be entirely a matter of chance.

"If operated through the mails this scheme would be held by this office to be a violation of the lottery law."

Amazon Hosiery Company's Troubles.

MUSKEGON, Mich., March 27.—The Amazon Hosiery Company has executed mortgages on its plant to Charles H. Hackley and Thomas Hume, trustees, to secure creditors to the amount of $180,000, and the Circuit Court has appointed George W. Powell of Chicago President of the company, and Thomas Munroe receivers for the concern. The company has been doing an immense business on a limited capital, and the suspension of credit by the company's Chicago bank has put it in a position where it is unable to pay its indebtedness.

Brothers Killed by a Street Car.

AKRON, Ohio, March 27.—George and Anthony Aldersmott, young sons of John Aldersmott, were killed by an electric street car last night. They were crossing the street with their arms about each other and stepped before the car. Their bodies were mangled horribly.

24 Hours of Solid Comfort

Can be had on either of the limited trains of the New York Central between New York and Chicago every day in the year. See time table in this paper.—Adv.

LONDON PRESS EXPECTS WAR.

The Times and The Standard Take Advanced Positions in Favor of the United States.

LONDON, March 28.—The Times, in an editorial, quoting the statement of its New York correspondent, George W. Smalley, that, "despite war talk the best opinion still holds to President McKinley and peace and the greatest danger is from a possible irresistible outburst of unreasoning, if generous, sentiment," says:

"This does not tend to lessen the chances of war, for, although such waves of sentiment not infrequently subside as rapidly as they rise, they may last long enough to lead, for good or evil, to irrevocable decisions."

The Times, proceeding to comment generally on the situation, expresses the opinion that war is inevitable if the United States "interferes" in Cuba, while the result is certain beforehand. It expresses gratification that Gen. Woodford has taken the "unusual and significant step of publishing an emphatic contradiction of the malicious rumors circulated by the Spanish yellow press, which represented him as adopting a provocative attitude."

The Times, after declaring that this statement should greatly assist the peace party in America, concludes its editorial as follows:

"While hoping that we may yet be spared the sad spectacle of a contest between two friendly nations, both bound to us by the ties of old friendship, if the worst comes, we should not forget, while maintaining the duties of neutrality toward both, that one of them is knitted to us yet more closely by ties of blood."

The Standard, editorially reviewing the whole situation, says:

"Unfortunately, there is such a profound distrust in the United States of the competence, if not the good faith, of the Spanish Government, that nothing but emancipation of Cuba is likely to satisfy American public opinion. The name of suzerainty might, perhaps, be retained, but nothing short of practical independence would be held satisfactory, and this is the view which commends itself to English, as well as American, judgment."

The Daily News, in an editorial justifying the attitude of the United States, says:

"America has no spite against Spain to gratify and no selfish interest to serve. It is all very well to call Senator Thurston a fanatic because he invokes the principles of the Christian religion against the cruelties of a Christian power. But he speaks of what he sees and his testimony is not contradicted.

"Spain is entitled to govern the Cubans, but not to extirpate them. A weak despotism is the most cruel government in the world. President McKinley's calm and sober language does honor to him as a Christian and a statesman, and Spain will commit a grievous mistake if she interprets it as a confession of weakness.

"Senor Sagasta has a great opportunity. In President McKinley he has a high-minded and generous opponent, who will make things as easy for Spain as he can. It is curious how completely, at this critical time, Mr. Sherman has fallen into the background and Mr. McKinley come to the front."

Intervention Impossible.

LONDON, March 28.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"It is now thought here that arbitration is quite out of the question, except upon the Maine matter; certainly impossible with reference to the fate of Cuba even if both countries consented to arbitration. In the latter event the difficulty would arise as to what questions would be submitted; whether Cuba should remain Spanish or be declared independent or annexed to the United States.

"The problem would be almost beyond the competency of a third party to solve. In fact, the whole idea is quite in embryo."

The correspondent proceeds to denounce the attitude of European papers, which have solely admonished the United States as though there were no wrongs on the Spanish side, and then quotes a violent article from the Russian Novosti, which upbraids America for a "barbarous attempt to grab Cuba," and asserts that "all the European States sympathize with Spain, who, however, is doomed to carry on the struggle alone, as none of the powers has any immediate interest in the matter."

LONDON, March 27.—Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador to Great Britain, paid a visit to the Foreign Office at a late hour yesterday and remained three-quarters of an hour.

BERLIN REPORT DISCREDITED.

Emperor William's Views on the Maine Disaster Misrepresented.

LONDON, March 27.—No credence whatever is given in well-informed circles to The Sunday Special's correspondent's alleged interview with United States Ambassador White at Berlin, in the course of which Mr. White is made to say that Emperor William had expressed a belief that the Maine was not destroyed from the outside, and that the German Admiral Knorr, with members of the Naval Committee, had studied, at the Emperor's direction, a series of exhaustive reports cabled from Havana, and reached the conclusion that the explosion was due to the overheating of the Maine's coal bunkers, a view Ambassador White was said to share.

THE FEELING IN ITALY.

Riciotti Garibaldi Offers Troops to the United States.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Rome correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt telegraphs:

"The Marquis Visconti Venosta, the Italian Foreign Minister, says the Cuban situation has grown worse, but that outside of Austria, which morally supports Spain for dynastic reasons, no European power is inclined to show practical sympathy for Spain.

"Riciotti Garibaldi says that if the United States will defray their expenses, he will engage to send 40,000 Garibaldians to Cuba."

WAR EXPECTED IN HAVANA.

HAVANA, March 27.—El Diario de la Marina, replying to the question "Shall we have war?" answers:

"Everything looks like it—the decline in stocks, the bellicose attitude of Congress, and the editorials in a press which is without conscience. Nevertheless, we cannot believe that the Americans will go to war at a moment when domestic questions of political economy in their own country are in such an unsatisfactory state. But in case war comes, we must present a united front. The United States may know when the conflict will commence. It cannot know when it will end. Spain makes no boasts, but prefers death to dishonor."

RELIEF BEING GIVEN FAST.

HAVANA, March 27.—The relief train has been heard from at various points to-day by wire. All the reports show a satisfactory and systematic distribution. The train when heard from was beyond Cardenas. Before morning it will be well into the Province of Santa Clara.

A diet kitchen and dispensary, where 2,000 sick will be cared for daily, was formally opened to-day. The kitchen was built by the Central Committee and serves its purpose excellently. The sick and feeble will find the dispensary a great source of comfort and help.

United States Consul Barker of Sagua la Grande arrived here to-night. He comes to buy blankets for some of the most needy in his district. He speaks well of the relief work in his district, which includes thirty towns. He needs more supplies, finding that the number of destitute is greater than was at first expected.

The Central Committee will send these at once. He says that the civil Government and the Alcaldes of Santa Clara Province have given him all the assistance in their power and that this applies particularly to the civil Governor of Sagua la Grande.

La Union Constitucional editorially criticises to-day the proposition that the United States has a right to give relief to Cuba. It denies this. It says America has still less a right to bring the supplies in warships, adding that the uniforms of American sailors and marines are a poor disguise for alleged Sisters of Charity, and that it may be that these nurses "come to feed the sick on dangerous food like shells and bullets."

MAINE COURT FINDINGS

Abstract of Report Submitted to Secretary Long by the Naval Board of Inquiry.

THE SHIP BLOWN UP BY A MINE ON PORT SIDE.

An External Shock Causes the Explosion of Two of the Magazines.

Responsibility for the Disaster Not Fixed—Capt. Sigsbee and His Officers Fully Exonerated.

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WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Associated Press to-day procured the following abstract of the report of the court of inquiry which investigated the wrecking of the battleship Maine. This abstract is made from the report itself, access to which was obtained, despite secrecy unparalleled in the handling of official papers in Washington.

There are eight findings in the report, as follows:

FIRST—The court finds that at the time of the explosion the battleship Maine was lying in five and one-half to six fathoms of water.

SECOND—The discipline aboard the ship was excellent; everything stowed according to orders—ammunition, guns, stores, &c. The temperature of the magazines at 8 P. M. was normal except in the after ten-inch magazine, and that did not explode.

THIRD—The explosion occurred at 9:40 o'clock on the evening of Feb. 15. There were two explosions, with a very short interval between them. The ship lifted on the first explosion.

FOURTH—The court can form no definite opinion of the condition of the wreck from the divers' evidence.

FIFTH—Technical details of wreckage are submitted, from which court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side.

SIXTH—The explosion was due to no fault of those on board.

SEVENTH—The opinion of the court is that the explosion of the mine caused the explosion of two magazines.

EIGHTH—The court declares that it cannot find evidence to fix the responsibility.

The Court Unanimous.

The report is unanimous and is signed by all the members of the court. It does not refer to the existence or non-existence of mines in the harbor of Havana, except in the specific findings that a mine was exploded under the ship, and the opinion that the explosion of the two magazines was caused by the explosion of a mine.

The report, as a whole, is a formal, dispassionate recital of facts, and bears the stamp of that strict officialism which marks naval procedure. It is brief, not exceeding 1,800 words. It goes to the greatest length under the second heading, which deals with the discipline and order of the ship. Under this head the court specifies with extreme minuteness, every detail of the satisfactory condition of everything on board being given.

The normal temperature of the large forward magazines at 8 o'clock—only an hour and forty minutes before the explosion—disposes of the question of accidental combustion within these magazines. While the court holds that these magazines did not explode from internal causes, they nevertheless are of the opinion that the explosion of the mine under the port side of the ship caused the explosion of the two magazines. This will explain the remarkable destruction wrought, the explosion thus being shown to have combined the force of a mine without and two magazines within.

The two explosions, which the court finds to have occurred, with a very short interval between them, is an additional detail showing that two forces operated in causing the destruction.

The finding that the ship lifted on the first explosion indicates an external source, and one of tremendous power to be able to lift a battleship of thousands of tons.

The character of the wreckage, technically described in the fifth part of the report, from which the court deduces that a mine was exploded under the ship on the port side, sustains the view taken by some experts shortly after the disaster that the force of the explosion was exerted from port to starboard.

Exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee.

A feature of the report of deep interest to the navy is the complete exoneration of Capt. Sigsbee and all on board contained in the second finding, setting forth the perfect order and discipline prevailing on the ship, and more directly stated in the sixth finding, which declares the disaster to be due to no fault of those on board.

The inability of the court to find evidence to fix responsibility, as stated in the eighth part, makes the report so guarded in expression of blame that neither Spain nor the Spanish are mentioned throughout.

MINES FOR HAMPTON ROADS.

Plans for Submarine Defenses to Protect the National Capital and Other Cities.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 27.—It is learned on the best authority to-night that preparations have been made to lay submarine mines in Hampton Roads for the protection of the Newport News Shipyard, the Norfolk Navy Yard, Washington, Baltimore, and other cities reached by way of Chesapeake Bay, Hampton Roads, and the rivers emptying into those bodies of water.

The cables to which these mines will be attached are already in position, and the explosives can be arranged in a few hours. One day after a declaration of war the cities of this section would be practically secure from a hostile fleet.

The mines will be so arranged that they can be exploded from either Cape Charles or Fort Monroe, so that if any hostile warship should succeed in passing the Capes it would still be possible to blow her up. The commandant at Fort Monroe admits that his stronghold would be ineffectual in preventing the passage of torpedo boats without the assistance of our ships. He has a number of rapid-fire guns, however, and when these arrive the fort will be strengthened materially. The formidable battery of sixteen mortars, on which the men at the fort have been working for the last two weeks, will be ready for use Tuesday.

The cruiser Brooklyn was painted a dull lead color to-day. The battleship Massachusetts will not be painted until Tuesday, by which time she will have received a full supply of coal. Early this morning the monitor Puritan sailed for Key West. She had been painted jet black. Hundreds of people lined the beach to-day, and watched the men on the Brooklyn as they made a transformation in the ship's appearance.

THE "FLYING SQUADRON."

Commodore Schley Goes to Take Command—Activity at League Island Navy Yard.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Commodore Winfield S. Schley, just appointed the commander of the "flying squadron," left here to-night for Norfolk. It is expected that to-morrow he will hoist his flag on the Brooklyn, which is to be the flagship of the fleet. The only other vessel of the squadron now at Hampton Roads is the Massachusetts. Of the remaining three, the Texas is in New York, receiving her ammunition hoists, and the Columbia and the Minneapolis are at League Island, where the final work preparatory to their sea service is being done.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27.—The cruiser Columbia will leave League Island Navy Yard to-morrow about noon for Hampton Roads. She finished loading ammunition at 5 o'clock this afternoon, after which her pilots were taken aboard.

Notwithstanding rain fell for the greater part of to-day, there was no cessation in the activity at this naval station. Caulkers were busy putting the finishing touches to the decks of the Minneapolis, a few needed stores were placed on board, and the paint was scraped from the torpedo ports. The heads for the Whitehead torpedoes were greased and fitted in the tubes. On the old monitors Nahant and Catskill, which were placed in dry dock yesterday, work was going on below. To-day's work was confined to the machinery and inside painting. The Jason, Montauk, and Lehigh are waiting outside the dry dock, while the Canonicus, Mahopac, and Manhattan are still in the back channel.

The double-turreted monitor Miantonomoh has all her ammunition on board, and as soon as her men can give her a coating of lead paint she will be ready to sail. This was to have been done to-day, but rain prevented it. The Minneapolis and the ram Katahdin will receive ammunition to-morrow morning, and the former will also take about 200 tons of coal.

All the vessels are short of ammunition and men. The Columbia will sail with about 100 men less than her complement. The Minneapolis is also short about that number, and the ram about 20. Fourteen men arrived to-day and were assigned to ships.

Both the Minneapolis and the Miantonomoh will be ready to depart by Wednesday at the latest. This afternoon Capt. Carey and another naval officer visited all the ships and immediately after their departure increased activity was noticed aboard. This was taken as an indication that additional orders had been received from Washington to push the work and have the Minneapolis and Miantonomoh ready to sail at an earlier time.

THE SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Sagasta's Government Estimated to Have Secured a Majority of 300 in the Chamber.

MADRID, March 27.—The elections held to-day for the popular branch of the Cortes passed off, on the whole, quietly. The indications are that the Government of Señor Sagasta will have an enormous majority, estimated at 300 of the 432 seats in the Chamber.

The elections in this city were without special incident. The elected Deputies include five Liberals, one Independent, and two Conservatives.

At Bilbao the polling caused great excitement, and there was much disorder. The Military Judge of Bilbao issued a warrant for the arrest of three Socialist Municipal Councilors. One of them was taken into custody, but the other two escaped. A body of a hundred miners tried to commit acts of violence. It is reported that a Socialist has beaten a Conservative candidate there. All the other provinces are reported calm.

QUIET ELECTION IN HAVANA.

The Government Claims the Success of Its Ticket—A Light Vote.

HAVANA, March 27.—Election day in Havana has been more quiet than many election days in New York, Chicago, and other large American cities. The Government took admirable precautions in the nature of a police guard, which proved effective. There was a good deal of apprehension among the Americans, owing to the distribution of a threatening circular, but it was recognized that this emanated from irresponsible quarters and its threats were disregarded by all except the very nervous.

It is too soon to give the result of the elections, but claims are made that the Government ticket, including twenty Autonomists and ten Conservatives, has been elected. The vote in the city has been very light.

CAPT. CHADWICK IN HAVANA.

Will Decide Upon Work on the Maine—Eight More Victims Buried at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., March 27.—It was learned to-day that Capt. Chadwick of the New York sailed last night on the Bache for Havana. His mission there, it is said, is to confer with Lieut. Commander Wainwright and to decide whether further wrecking work on the Maine will be of any use.

The Iowa left late last night for the Dry Tortugas, where she will coal. She is expected to come back here soon. The harbor once more presents a warlike appearance. The Marblehead, Montgomery, Detroit, Nashville, Cincinnati, Castine, Wilmington, and six torpedo boats lie close in shore, while the Indiana and the New York loom up six miles out. The Montgomery is expected to go north soon.

Eight bodies from the Maine were quietly laid to rest in the city cemetery this morning, with the same simple ceremonies that have attended the interment of other bodies buried here.

HAVANA, March 27.—The United States Coast Survey steamer Bache, which left Key West at 7 o'clock last evening, arrived at noon to-day. She brought Capt. Chadwick, who, with Lieut. Commander Cowles and Lieut. Commander Wainwright, now on the Fern, will act as a Board of Survey to determine the final disposition of the wreck of the Maine, so far as the United States is concerned.

The board will consider what is best to be done toward raising the wreck, if it is thought such a thing is possible; and also, if raising the hull is not practicable, what is the most feasible plan of saving certain valuable portions. It is said by naval officers here that the Board of Survey is constituted according to rules in force in the navy, under which the loss of every article of value in the navy must be accounted for, from a man-of-war to a marlinspike. It is believed the board will reach a decision as soon as all its members are familiar with the condition of things. Capt. Chadwick was on the court of inquiry; Lieut. Commander Wainwright has been directly in charge of the diving and wrecking work, and Lieut. Commander Cowles has been in the harbor several weeks. It is thought the Bache may return to Key West to-morrow or next day.

MAINE OFFICERS IN TAMPA.

Lieut. Jenkins's Body Arrives on Its Way to Pittsburg.

TAMPA, Fla., March 27.—Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, Surgeon Heneberger, Paymaster C. W. Ray, Chaplain Chidwick, and Lieut. J. H. Holden, all officers from the ill-fated battleship Maine, arrived on the Olivette from Havana this afternoon. The body of Lieut. F. W. Jenkins was also brought over on its way to Pittsburg, where it will be interred.

The officers were all on their way to Washington and left for that point this evening. Capt. Sigsbee would not go further in expressing an opinion than to say that the situation looked decidedly critical.

STILL HOPING FOR PEACE

Conservative Element at Washington Thinks Spain Will Consent to Freedom for the Cubans.

PRESIDENT NOT SANGUINE

Fears Hostilities Will Follow Official Aid to the Reconcentrados, but Is Willing to Grant Time and Assist an Armistice.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The reported developments of to-day show progress in the negotiations between the Government of this country and that of Spain, looking to the maintenance of peace, for the present at least. There is some authority for saying that Spain's present wish is to secure a cessation of hostilities in Cuba rather than to engage in a war with the United States, and that it is more than probable that the negotiations between the Government of the United States and the Sagasta Ministry will take that turn in the immediate future. The present Spanish Ministry has professed a pacific disposition from the beginning, and the indications are strong now that it will avail itself of the good offices of the United States to the fullest extent that public opinion in Spain will allow in bringing to an end the hostilities in Cuba.

Trying to Hold Congress Off.

To what extent the United States may go in assisting Spain in her present design of securing an armistice is not yet determined, but the conservative element in the Administration consider the manifestation of this desire on the part of Spain for even a temporary peace a direct result of President McKinley's diplomacy, and they are naturally disposed to contend that the President should be left free, for the present at least, to pursue a policy which promises much in the way of preventing war between this country and Spain and also of bringing to a close the hostilities in Cuba. Hence, there will be an effort on the part of the peacefully inclined in Congress to continue to hold that body in check and to prevent inflammatory utterances there until this promising diplomatic lead may be exploited.

On the part of the Administration it is said that the development of the situation will not require a great length of time, and hence that there will be no extended delay. A policy has been fully determined upon by the President. It is to bring the Cuban war to a close. This will be accomplished by pointed intervention if necessary, but it is considered far preferable that the end should come as the result of peaceful negotiation than that it should be accompanied by hostile demonstrations on the part of the United States. Hence the disposition of the President is to give Spain a fair opportunity to secure an armistice with the Cubans, and to allow her a reasonable time in which to come to an understanding with the hostiles.

Determined to Free the Cubans.

It can be stated upon high authority that there has been no abatement of the President's intention to see that the war is terminated, when it is closed, upon terms that will render the Cubans practically a free people. It is not believed that they would accept anything less, nor that the Americans would be satisfied if we should encourage a settlement that would not be acceptable to the Cubans. If there should now be an armistice, it would be with the concession made by Spain at the instance of this country that negotiations should be opened immediately with the insurgents looking to the establishment of a permanent peace upon these terms. It has long been the hope of the Administration to bring Spain to the point of making propositions of this character as the basis of a settlement most satisfactory to all parties, and it is hoped from Spain's attitude that this time has arrived.

While all the assurances to-day point to the expectation that the President will find a peaceful solution of the questions that are now vexing the country, a prominent New York member of the House said to-night that so far as he could find out every member of either house who had called upon the President within a week had come away impressed with the belief from what the President had said that, while he is very anxious to maintain peace, he is apprehensive of war. All his advice has been in the direction of moderation in speeches and action, but he has shown that he fears that Spain will insist upon war as soon as the proposition shall be sent to Congress to feed the reconcentrados without regard to the wishes of the Spanish authorities on that matter.

ALLEGED NEW SPANISH PLAN.

Report of a Proposition for More Liberal Autonomy—Cabinet Officers Have Not Heard of It.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—There has been much talk here to-day about an alleged new communication from Spain to the United States proposing a plan of more liberal autonomy for the Cubans in order to induce them to abandon their war for independence and agree to a settlement by the terms of which they would obtain almost absolute control of the affairs of the island.

According to the positive assertions of two members of the Cabinet there is no basis for this talk. No intimation has been received here—or if it has, it has not been communicated by the President to his Cabinet—forecasting an offer by Spain of a plan of autonomy that would give Cuba as free a government as Great Britain has accorded to Canada.

It is admitted that the President never has ceased to hope that Spain would make some liberal offer to Cuba, and it is understood that he would undertake to secure the approval of a plan of that sort by Congress; but if Minister Polo has been instructed to propose such a plan, he has not yet offered it, and the negotiations so far have not developed a tendency that can lead to the hope that such a proposition is forthcoming.

The Spanish news from Cuba is that the Autonomists there insist that the plan now on trial is successful. Before a new and broader plan could be submitted to the United States for the Cubans, it would be regarded as wise, if not necessary, to consult with the large body of Autonomists who are loyal to Spain, but convinced that Spanish rule no longer can be maintained as it has been for many years.

The Administration is informed daily by Minister Woodford of the talk at Madrid by the Spanish officials, in order to keep the President acquainted with the sentiment in Spain. Whatever talk Mr. Woodford hears about autonomy he repeats, but he has not intimated that the Sagasta Ministry was about to offer such a plan as has been outlined to-day in some of the newspapers.

"It would not be likely," said a member of the Cabinet, "for the President to propose a plan for Cuba involving the recognition of the crown authority without first hearing how that plan was regarded by Cuba. No plan that does not obtain the sanction of the Cubans will settle the controversy, and it is preposterous to suggest that the United States will say to the insurgents that the Government of the United States will guarantee the good behavior of the Cubans under a plan which they may reject and refuse to accept, upon the agreement of Spain and the United States.

"Such an agreement has only to be mentioned to make it evident that the United States will not enter into any such entangling alliance."

To a well-informed man who spoke of the reported new proposition, it appeared to be

[illegible] of the report of a week ago [illegible] Strauss outlined practically [illegible] republished this morning.

THE CONGRESSIONAL PLAN.

Disposition to Refrain from Doing Anything to Interfere with the Work of the President.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Enormous crowds are expected at the Capitol to-morrow, when the official report of the court of inquiry on the Maine disaster will be presented in House and Senate. Extraordinary instructions have been issued to the attendants with reference to handling the crowds. Admission to the reserved galleries will be strictly by card. Not one-tenth of those who storm the doors will gain admission. The members of the House and Senate await the report with the same feverish anxiety the public manifests. Those who go to the Capitol to-morrow expecting that the presentation of the report will be followed by wild bursts of oratory probably will be disappointed. The report and accompanying message, after being read, will be referred without debate to the Committee on Foreign Affairs in the House and the Committee on Foreign Relations in the Senate. It is the wish of the President, as expressed to the leaders of both parties, that this course be followed, and the programme has been acquiesced in by all, irrespective of party. Once in committee, the report will remain there until action shall be taken on it, which probably will not be until Spain's explanation and position are made known to the Administration.

Maine Report a Secondary Matter.

Meantime, the precipitation of the real issue between Spain and the United States is likely to throw the Maine disaster, which the Administration intends to deal with as a separate and distinct incident, into the background, as a subject for future settlement, unless Span should take a position, not now anticipated, which would compel immediate action.

Wednesday the President probably will transmit a message asking for an appropriation to relieve the starvation in Cuba. The appropriation probably will be voted with almost as much unanimity as was the $50,000,000 for the National defense, but the debate may bring out some criticism of the Administration's policy by those who believe radical and aggressive intervention should be taken at once. The Administration is assured, however, of a strong majority in both houses for the policy it has so far mapped out to the Republican and Democratic leaders.

The members of the House are so completely absorbed by the questions of the hour that during the remainder of the week they are likely to inject debate upon these questions into the proceedings at every opportunity. But the rules, as at present enforced, are rigorous, and the outcropping of passion and patriotism is likely to be confined largely to the debate upon the Naval Appropriation bill. Every effort will be made to dispose of this bill as quickly as possible, in order to remove opportunity for inflammatory speeches.

After the Maine report is read to-morrow, the death of Representative Simpkins of Massachusetts will be announced, and the House immediately will adjourn, as a mark of respect. Tuesday and Friday are private bill days, and a contested election case may be thrown into the House to consume the remainder of the week.

Money to Speak To-day.

The condition in the Senate is about like that in the House. There has been a general appeal from the Administration to the Senate to avoid undue agitation of the Cuban subject until the President can have an opportunity to formulate a policy, and the Senate appears quite disposed to comply with the request. Still, there is no doubt that the Senate would grow restive under delay. Senator Money expects to make a speech to-morrow on the lines of those of Senators Proctor, Gallinger, and Thurston, based upon his observations in Cuba.

What further discussion there may be during the week on the Cuban situation will depend upon circumstances. An effort will be made to hold the expression of opinion down to the minimum pending the negotiations of the President. There is very little heart in the Senate for any other business than that relating to Cuba, and the probabilities are that comparatively little will be done and that the sessions will be comparatively short.

Aside from Senator Money's speech, there is a special order providing for the taking up of the private pension bills on the calendar Monday, beginning at 1 o'clock. Tuesday, at 2 o'clock, eulogies will be delivered on the late Senator Earle of South Carolina. Senator Caffery's speech on the Quarantine bill, which already has run for two days, has not been completed, and it may be resumed in the course of the week. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill probably will be reported to the Senate Monday and taken up for consideration later in the week.

THE CABINET DID NOT MEET.

Unfounded Rumor at Washington—Activity in Departments.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—The readiness with which new occasions for becoming excited are found here was observed to-day, when the report was circulated that the President had called an extra Cabinet meeting this afternoon. Several members of the Cabinet had been seen going to the White House. They remained there for more than an hour, and when they came away it was imagined that they looked unusually grave. The fact is that three or four members of the Cabinet did go to the White House, but they did not go there by appointment, and there was no business meeting of the Secretaries. The members who called upon the President were interested in ascertaining whether any news had been received during the day, and each of them knew that the President would not have held a Cabinet meeting on Sunday unless the situation had become graver, which none of those who were present considered to be the case.

At the State, War, and Navy Departments during the earlier portions of the day there was little semblance of the Sabbath. Chiefs of bureaus, clerks, messengers, and telegraph operators were at work. Probably never since the days of the late war have so many officials gathered at the War and Navy Departments on a Sunday. Dispatches that came over night regarding the movements of ships and other matters were received and as many of them required prompt answers in the present emergency replies were forwarded.

Secretary Long, however, did not appear at the Navy Department during the day, as most of the matters requiring attention were those that could as well be attended to by bureau officers and their assistants. Mrs. Long has been ill for some time and the Secretary in part shook off official cares and spent the major portion of the day with her. In the afternoon, in company with Miss Long, the Secretary drove to the Washington Navy Yard and inspected the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius, which is having her guns adjusted and repaired. The vessel has been at the yard about a week and great crowds have been there to see her.

Assistant Secretary Day spent a portion of the day at the State Department and there received a call from the Spanish Minister, a rather unusual procedure, indicating important matters for consideration. The conference lasted some time, but its nature could not be learned.

TEXAS COTTON MEN ALARMED.

Insurance Refused on Cargoes Owing to the War Scare.

AUSTIN, Texas, March 27.—The cotton buyers and brokers of the State are becoming alarmed at the situation in their business brought on by war rumors. They find it impossible to secure insurance on export cotton from either Galveston or New Orleans, as the insurance people will not accept the cotton with the present war cloud hovering over the country. A Spanish ship now in Galveston attempting to load cotton for Liverpool has been refused insurance for fear of seizure on the high seas.

Several foreign firms have wired their State buyers to ship on British bottoms only, as they are considered the only safe means of transportation in case of war. At least a third of the Texas cotton crop is to be moved, and the war scare is felt seriously in the marketing of the product.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO PRINTERS.

They Want This Country to Stop the Barbarities in Cuba Immediately.

CHICAGO, March 27.—At the regular meeting of Chicago Typographical Union No. 16, held to-day, the following open letter [illegible] to Senator Mason and others of the Illinois Congressional delegation, was ordered telegraphed to Washington:

"Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 believes that the eloquent appeals to the intelligence of the American people by Senators Thurston, Proctor, and Gallinger in the United States Senate on behalf of the starving women and children of Cuba place the United States in a position where their duty to civilization and humanity is clear.

"This union, therefore, calls upon the Chicago Congressmen and Senators from Illinois to insist upon the United States demanding that the butchery, starvation, and inhuman policy pursued by Spain in Cuba under the guise of so-called warfare shall cease forthwith, and in the name of humanity, which rises superior to diplomacy and precedent, to enforce such demand immediately—peaceably if possible; by force of arms if necessary."

NIGHT SIGNALS WITH KITES.

Lights Sent Up to a Great Height and a Code Operated by an Aluminium Screen.

BAYONNE, N. J., March 27.—William A. Eddy, Dr. William H. Mitchell, Henry L. Allen, and W. V. Hotchkin experimented last night with army and navy night signals operated aloft by means of kites. The first experiment was the burning of a brilliant red chemical light, which could be seen for a long distance. The red fire was suspended by wire from the kite string in a wooden box lined with asbestos. At 9:45 o'clock two kites, one six and the other seven feet in diameter, were sent up to a height of 600 feet. Each kite had a lantern set close to its face. The result was that the whole face of the kite could be seen because of the bright light showing upon the white cloth.

Capt. W. A. Glassford and Lieut. Wise, who are experimenting with night and day signals by means of kites, are preparing to make use of some large kites. Mr. Eddy and Capt. Glassford have been in communication, and upon the advice of Mr. Eddy the Captain is preparing to make trials with kites fifteen feet in diameter. Lieut. Wise has done even better, and has constructed a kite which he has named the W. A. Eddy, which is twenty-two feet six inches in diameter.

Objection has been raised to the use of kites by the navy on the ground that a ship at anchor in a calm could not send the kites aloft. Mr. Eddy maintains that a tender of a ship or its launch could be used to send the kite to a height where it would find a breeze which would sustain it. A launch or tender running at the rate of twelve knots would soon raise the kite as high as it would be wanted, and in exceptionally calm weather the kite could be kept aloft by the launch steaming in a circle. An aluminium screen has been constructed which can be sent aloft with the lanterns and which can be opened and closed at will, making the lights appear and disappear as may be desired, and so operate a signal code.

Colorado Springs to the President.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., March 27.—The letter recently sent to President McKinley from Colorado Springs men, urging "hands off" in the Cuban affair, has caused a storm of disapproval in this city. A mass meeting has been called for Monday evening to denounce the petition, and the petitioners as presumptuous and thoroughly un-American.

The people of Colorado Springs are indignant that a petition should be sent to the President purporting to represent their sentiments by a few people, who, it is asserted, succeeded in getting signatures of prominent men through misrepresentation.

Another petition, bearing over 5,000 signatures, will be forwarded to the President, assuring him of the greatest confidence in him and promising him full support.

Chicago Boys Attack the Caravels.

CHICAGO, March 27.—A crowd of near a hundred boys marched through Jackson Park this morning to the south lagoon and began an attack with stones upon the three caravels, Pinta, Santa Maria, and Nina, which were brought over from Spain for the World's Fair. They carried an improvised Cuban flag, and they sent volley after volley of stones at the Spanish craft. Some of the lads had air guns, which they discharged. The attack attracted the Park Police, who drove the boys off, and a guard then was placed on the lagoon to prevent the return of the boys.

Spanish Sympathy Spoils Business.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Celestine Uribe, who keeps a French restaurant which has been prosperous until recently, has closed his place and departed, he said, for Spain. Uribe was excessively Spanish in his sympathies, and did not refrain from expressing himself in most extravagant terms upon the present crisis, taking the Spanish side. This did not please his customers, who deserted him, and it did not please his neighbors, who did not exert themselves to make things pleasant for the restaurant keeper, so he went away.

Fatal War Dispute in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 27.—William C. Gates, a well known young man, was killed almost instantly this afternoon by being stabbed in the neck during a quarrel in a saloon over the prospective war with Spain. His slayer is Louis Burges, a Frenchman, who is said to have angered Gates by saying that the United States Government would not fight Spain. Gates had been in the insurance business here for several years, and belonged to a good family.

Our Iron in England.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The impetus to the trade in mild steel plates occasioned by the "boom" in the Clyde shipbuilding has not escaped the attention of the American steelmakers, who are making a spirited effort to develop the opening in the North obtained some time ago by their brethren in the cast iron branch of the trade. Pennsylvania H steel bars of the heavier scantlings are on offer, cost, insurance, and freight, at Glasgow, at something like 10s. per ton under the current quotations of the Antwerp merchants, while mild steel plates, in the manufacture of which the Clydesdale mills are believed to be unapproachable, either for quality or cheapness, are actually offered by the Americans at a few shillings less than the present ruling rates. Two adverse circumstances, however, tend to limit the amount of business done. The materials are brought over here in vessels of the "tramp" class, at exceptionally low rates of freight. As, however, the dates of departure of these boats from any one port are as uncertain as the time of their arrival at any other, and are governed by a great variety of circumstances, it is unsafe to make any save the most diplomatic promise of delivery to an anxious buyer. So that, while in a commercial colloquialism, "the prices are right," with the delivery it is very much otherwise, and the prospect of waiting for ten or twelve weeks, and a trifle more, probably deters many from buying from the lowest bidder.

Photography in Colors.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

An interesting lecture was given recently at the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Mascart on some experiments in photography in natural colors recently carried out by MM. Auguste and Louis Lumière of Lyons. He showed a number of proofs, including the photograph of a basket of flowers, the lovely natural colors of which were most wonderfully reproduced, and that of a woman dressed in outdoor costume, which was equally successful, the different tones and shadows of the silk and wool comprising her dress being most vivid. The effect on M. Mascart's audience was to convince them that at last the great problem of photography in colors was, if not finally solved, within easy distance of being so. Other photographs showed a bed of flowers, the view of a jeweler's shop window, and a group of officers in multi-colored and brilliant uniforms.

According to the subsequent explanations given by M. Mascart, it appears that MM. Lumière employ for the purpose of sorting the various tints screens of orange, green, and violet, and have prepared three series of photographic plates representing, respectively, a maximum of sensibility to the rays which the screens allow to pass. The printing and superposition of the monochromes is obtained by the use of a photographic process with bichromatic mucilages, without transfer. The pose for a photograph in natural colors, which was at one time a lengthy affair, requires only one minute with the process discovered by MM. Lumière.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

ACTIVITY AT THE NAVY YARD

The Texas Arrives There, and the Required Repairs on Her Are to be Hurried.

ALL DEPARTMENTS RUSHED

The Full Force Working Night and Day, and More Men Are to be Employed—No Visitors Allowed Yesterday Without Passes.

The battleship Texas left her anchorage off Tompkinsville, S. I., at noon yesterday and arrived at the navy yard at 1:30 o'clock. The big vessel felt her way in through an almost impenetrable fog without mishap, this being the first time that a man-of-war has essayed the passage up the bay in a mist, and it is taken to mean that the Government desires that not a moment be lost in making the necessary repairs to the vessel. The Texas comes to the yard with orders not to remain more than twenty-four hours, if possible, and work upon her will be continued night and day.

The vessel is in urgent need of repairs to the training machinery of her turrets, which are practically broken down. Her boiler tubes are also leaking badly, and require a complete overhauling. It is understood that the Navy Department has ordered her docked, and this fact, it is said, will cause her delay here for three days at least. The stone dry dock at the navy yard is now occupied by the big yacht Mayflower, which is having a steel protective deck fitted, and is being furnished with rapid-fire guns. The tug Markeeta and the tug Dewitt C. Ivins, which was recently purchased from the Moran Towing Company, occupy the blocks in Dry Dock No. 2, and Dock No. 3 is not in condition for the reception of vessels. The Texas will therefore be compelled to wait until to-morrow at least before she can be accommodated.

A force of fifty workmen went aboard her within two hours after her arrival yesterday, and worked until 12 o'clock last night. A gang of painters will begin this morning changing her hull coloring from white to a dark steel gray, which would blend indistinguishably with a late twilight. This will be the color given to all the cruisers, and not a black, which would render a vessel easily distinguishable during any ordinary night on the water. Every vessel in the yard, including all the smaller craft, is being painted a similar color.

Nearly every department at the Navy Yark yesterday was employing its full force throughout the day and during a greater part of the night fitting for service the new yachts and tugs that have already been delivered there. Every available man of the Ordnance and Construction Departments was called upon and a gang of about twenty-five electricians from the Equipment Department and about the same number from the Department of Steam Engineering were pressed into service.

All hands are working overtime until 10 o'clock at night, and it is said that to-day a call will be issued offering work to every man who has been employed at the yard within the last three years. This means that fully 300 more men will be set to work. There has not been such a demand for workmen at the yard for the last ten years. The force will be divided into three shifts, working eight hours each, and it is thought that during the present week every shop in the yard will be running night and day.

Orders were given yesterday for the first time not to allow any one whatever within the navy yard gates without a pass from the commandant of the yard. This order has always applied to casual Sunday visitors, but yesterday it was extended to newspaper men and even to friends of officers stationed at the yard. Such an order is of unusual significance, tending to show that work of extraordinary importance is being carried forward.

Admiral Bunce and his staff were at their desks all day, and every officer attached to the yard was on duty. It is said that in addition to the work being done on all the recently purchased craft, preparations were being made for the reception to-day of at least a half dozen additional fast steam yachts and ocean-going tugs to be added to a formidable fleet to be led southward by the battleship Texas.

THE NEW ORLEANS COMING HERE.

Our New Warship and the San Francisco Sail for New York.

LONDON, March 27.—Lloyds reports that the United States cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans, (formerly Amazonas,) which sailed at 1:40 P. M. to-day, are bound for New York.

CANNOT GET THE SANTA BUONA.

The Italian Government Refuses an Offer of 30,000,000 Lire.

ROME, March 27.—The Fanfulla says the Italian Government has declined to sell to the United States the warship Santa Buona, for which 30,000,000 lire was offered, being 5,000,000 lire over her cost price.

SEA ORDERS FOR NAVAL CADETS.

First Class to Leave the Academy April 9, Second Class in June.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.—To-day at the dinner formation orders were read for the naval cadets of the first class to prepare for graduation Friday, April 9, and for the second class to be ready to graduate in June.

The first class will come out of the Naval Academy two months ahead of its time, and the second class a year and two months ahead of its time. Contrary to all precedents, the first class went to work to-day in the academy machine shops to cover the course in the steam engineering department, and so as to be ready for examination next week.

It is understood that the cadets are to have sea orders as soon as possible.

THE HOLLAND SUCCESSFULLY TRIED.

She Dives and Reappears Easily—A Torpedo Test.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., March 27.—The Holland torpedo boat was taken from her dock again to-day and had another test under water. There was a large number of witnesses on board the tug Erie, which acted as consort to the diver. Several of the visitors were naval men, but all declared that they were not in an official capacity, but had asked permission to watch the craft because of its novelty.

The Holland was twice submerged. Both tests were excellent. The boat went out of sight easily and without the drag that was noticeable during her first trials. She remained under water for several hundred yards on the last submersion, and arose easily and gracefully. Her speed did not seem to have been slackened in the least, as she arose about the same distance ahead of the tug as she was running when she went under, and the tug had been kept running with her speed unchanged.

On returning to the dock a test of the forward aerial torpedo tube was made. A dummy torpedo was discharged and traveled a distance of about 700 yards before losing momentum.

New England Coast Signal Stations.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., March 27.—W. R. Addicks and A. B. Denny of the army arrived here yesterday afternoon to arrange the signal service along this coast to be used in case of war. They had just returned from a visit to all the lighthouses on the Maine coast. This morning they chartered the tug Visit to go to the Isles of Shoals to make views there. They have pictures of all the lighthouses and life saving stations on the New England coast, and carry with them a complete photographic outfit. Arrangements were made at the navy yard for the use of all the carrier pigeons at this station. It is the intention to locate a station on Appledore Island, one of the Isles of Shoals.

OFFER TO THE ST. PAUL'S MEN.

The Government Would Give Her Engineers Places in the Navy.

It was learned yesterday that upon the arrival of the American Line steamship St. Paul in port on Saturday, a letter was de-

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Hunyadi János

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livered from the Navy Department offering positions in the service to all her engineer officers. The letter stated that in view of the fact that the steamship would probably be required for use by the United States Government as a war vessel, it was desired that the services of all her engineers be retained. They were offered positions in the naval service as assistant engineers, with a salary to begin with of $1,400 a year.

As this is considerably better pay than is at present received by the average merchant engineer, at least those below the grade of first assistants, it was said that the majority of the St. Paul's engineer officers would accept the offer. The offer coming at this time is taken to mean that the Navy Department intends to impress the steamer within a few days.

Georgia Reserves Under Orders.

BRUNSWICK, Ga., March 27.—The Georgia Naval Reserve is under secret orders to be ready for action. The officers and men refuse to answer questions, but there is abundant proof that the men have been instructed to arrange their affairs so as to be ready to answer an instant call.

LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.

Figures Showing the Trade of the State Agencies During Last Year.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 27.—In view of the coming agitation to secure a local option law in this State, the figures of its operation during the past year have been compiled, much to the astonishment of the general public. From 108 towns from which reports have been received, 71 have liquor agencies established by law, which have dispensed $167,156.34 worth of intoxicating liquors for "medicinal, chemical, and mechanical purposes." This is an average of nearly 87 cents' worth of liquor for every man, woman, and child in the 71 towns.

These same agencies in the same period bought of wholesale liquor dealers $131,787.62 worth of liquor. Each agency began the year with a stock on hand equal to about one-quarter to one-third of what was sold during the twelve months. The $131,787.62 worth of liquor purchased, with the estimated amount of $43,000 worth on hand, represents an outlay for the legitimate traffic of Vermont of $175,716.83 during the year just closed.

The towns making the greatest profit out of the liquor business last year, which goes into the State and town Treasuries, were: Burlington, $2,643.63; Brattleborough, $922.43; St. Johnsbury, $891.33; Rutland, $847.11; West Rutland, $792.29; Middlebury, $749.60; Montpelier, $640.85; Bennington, $557.20; Colchester, $526.06; Morristown, $462.69. The amount for Rutland does not represent one-half the liquor sold besides in the thirty-four hotels, restaurants, drug stores, and "kitchen groceries" open and selling night and day in addition to the legally authorized city agency. This is almost measurably the case in all the cities and larger towns in the State.

Some idea of the possibilities in this business may be illustrated by the fact that the previous year the account of the agency at Middlebury showed a loss of $38.07, and in 1897 the liquor agency has a profit balance of $423.85. The smallest profits were made by Woodstock, $3.03; Shaftsbury, 85 cents, and Proctor, (the residence of Senator Proctor,) only 69 cents.

Only six towns lost money by maintaining a liquor agency—Derby, (the Governor's residence,) $4.21; Lowell, $110.24; Richmond, $1.27; Bellows Falls, $3.12; Sheldon, $44.16, and Windsor, $2.64.

Following are a few figures from some of the leading towns:

Rutland, population 11,760, purchases $6,228.73; sales, $8,528.10; profit, $847.11; agent's salary, $600.

Montpelier, population 4,160, purchases $5,490.85; sales, $6,821.50; profit, $640.85; agent's salary, $400.

Burlington, population 14,590, purchases $7,147.34; sales, $9,487.55; profits, $2,643.63; agent's salary, $800.

St. Albans, population 7,771, purchases $694.17; sales, $998.30; profit, $90.01; agent's salary, $200.

St. Johnsbury, population 6,567, purchases $7,628.21; sales, $8,978.23; profit, $891.33; agent's salary, $500.

The State of Vermont claims all profits made by town liquor agencies over 10 per cent. of the sales. Under this statute towns report excess to be paid to the State as follows: Brighton, $7.58; Danby, $3.90; Manchester, $24.01; Middlebury, $423.85; Morristown, $60.99; West Rutland, $414.57.

Whatever may be said of the prohibitory law in general, it is true that in its town agency system it authorizes or permits gross imposition upon the temperance people of this State. The system has become so debased in some communities that the agency is no less than a town rumshop. A local option law cannot be enacted because all of the smaller towns and many of the larger towns will vote against enactment and repealing the present statute. The present prohibitory law has been in existence forty-six years and at nearly every session of the Legislature new features have been added, all making the statute more stringent. Only one leading newspaper gives voice to a sentiment in favor of a local option law. And the journal that does advocate it has for several years been the organ of the liquor interest of the State, and has protected the illegitimate sale of liquor in this city. Many engaged in the traffic say that they prefer the present law to a license law, advancing the argument that the payment of fines assessed against them costs less than would a license.

Both the leading Republican candidates for Governor are understood to prefer the present prohibitory statute to a local option law. Thus there is no hope for a change of the present law with all its faults, evils, and objectionable features, however strong a liquor league or party may be organized.

Boston Bank Dividends in April.

From The Boston Transcript.

The bank dividends come slow this six months, and the unusual number of eight have "not yet decided." The First National reduces from 6 to 5 per cent., the first break for ten years, Rockland reduces from 4 to 3 per cent., having paid 4, semi-annual, unbroken for fifteen years, and Webster, 2½ to 2 per cent. The Revere and South End pass. Some others are in doubt. The Freeman's Bank has reduced its capital from $800,000 to $500,000, and the Revere $1,500,000 to $1,000,000, in both cases by cash payment at $100 per share. The City Bank is in liquidation, and will probably pay its first dividend in April next. Of the fifty-eight banks within the limits of Boston, one pays 3 per cent. quarterly, one 5 per cent. semi-annually, three 4 per cent., two 3½ per cent., seventeen, 3 per cent., six 2½ per cent., one 2¼ per cent., seventeen 2 per cent., two pass, and eight not decided.

Security for Canadian Bank Notes.

From The Toronto (Ontario) Monetary Times.

In accordance with Section 54 of the Banking Act of 1890, (53 Victoria, Chapter 31,) every bank has to deposit with the Minister of Finance a sum equal to 5 per cent. of the average amount of its notes in circulation. This amounted in January last to a sum of $1,883,067 on a circulation at that date of $35,011,722.

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is easily received and readily retained by any stomach. It restores and regulates. The consensus of medical opinion, based upon actual observation and careful experiments, shows that Malt-Nutrine possesses intense nourishing strength and wonderfully assists digestion and that it is invaluable for the strengthening and nourishing of convalescents, weak children, thin-blooded people and dyspeptics. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence, and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

GEN. WOODFORD FOR PEACE

A Madrid Newspaper Publishes a Statement from Him in Spanish and English.

KNOWS THE HORRORS OF WAR

The Spanish Government's Calmness Having an Effect Upon the People, in Spite of Jingoes and Yellow Journals.

MADRID, March 27.—El Liberal, commenting upon the long conference on Friday between Señor Gullon, the Foreign Minister, and United States Minister Woodford, says:

"The behavior of the United States Minister could not be more significant. He scarcely brought himself to listen and utter a few words of excuse for the attitude of his Government."

El Epoca prints in Spanish and English the following "fully authorised statement" by United States Minister Woodford:

"My official position forbids my saying anything about the diplomatic duties intrusted to my care. The President desires peace between Spain and the United States and peace in Cuba. Ever since I was accredited I have worked by his direction and under his guidance for peace, and I shall so work so long as I am accredited.

"I have been a soldier and know the horrors of war; and to-day, as always, I pray that peace may continue between the land of Columbus and the land of Washington."

The strain of waiting for events, rather than events themselves, is taxing every one except the jingoes, who keep contentedly at their work, discovering daily a fresh ultimatum, a precipitate and premature meeting of the Cortes, and the like. But the situation remains unchanged in its apparent gravity. Stocks are weaker than ever, yet there is one thing clear—Spanish jingoes and yellow journals may rave and create a superficial stir, but the Government's patient calmness is having its effect.

At last the sympathy of the dominant and sober-minded classes has been awakened, and if the situation is becoming graver, the adherence of the people to their Ministry is becoming more loyal and more confident.

OFFICIAL NOTE TO SPAIN.

The Government Informed That the President Is About to Act With Reference to Cuba.

LONDON, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Standard says:

"I am able to state that the following is the real course of the negotiations: During the past week, on Wednesday, United States Minister Woodford had an official interview with the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Colonies, Señors Gullon and Moret, at the private residence of the former. It lasted two hours. Gen. Woodford left with them an official note explaining fully the views and intentions of the American Government.

"In this document no comminatory intimation was made nor any date fixed; but it was clearly and firmly stated that the United States Government could not longer withhold from Congress the correspondence and Consular reports, which not only put in full light the condition of the distressed rural population of Cuba, the inadequate relief, and the persistence of disaffection, but also showed that the new colonial policy and other efforts of Spain had not produced the results that would justify holding out the prospect of early pacification.

"Consequently, the American note lays stress upon the fact that contingencies are now fast approaching for the action which was foreshadowed in Presidential messages and diplomatic correspondence so frequently and clearly during the last three years.

"The American note and the language of Gen. Woodford in his conferences with Señor Gullon leave no doubt that it is the intention of the Washington Government to act very soon, beginning with the communication of the above documents and the Maine report to Congress and sending relief officially to the distressed Cubans."

SPAIN MISTRUSTS CONGRESS.

Anxious to Bring the Spanish Report on the Maine Disaster to Its Attention.

LONDON, March 28.—The Madrid correspondent of The Times, noting that "Spain at present is playing a relatively passive part in the development of the situation," and contrasting the "warlike activity of the United States" with the "subdued and apparently inactive anxiety prevailing at Madrid," says:

"The Ministry, however, is eager to draw President McKinley's attention at the earliest moment to the report of the Spanish commission as to the Maine disaster, and it is understood that a messenger is going post haste from Havana with the document, who will reach Washington probably on Tuesday. The Government believes that the simultaneous presentation of the two reports to Congress would avert or, at any rate, mitigate any tempestuous display of feeling.

"Should, however, the Spanish report arrive at Washington too late or otherwise be withheld from the immediate perusal of Congress, it is suggested that Señor Polo y Barnabé be directed to print it at the cost of the Spanish Legation in Washington and thus secure for it the ear of the American people.

"Although it is not fully understood why, under such delicate circumstances, President McKinley should be in such haste to submit the American report, and presumably, other Cuban matters, to Congress, it is, broadly speaking, the collective American Legislature which Spain mistrusts and not the Presidential unit."

SPANISH PEOPLE AROUSED.

Subscription to Purchase a Warship—The Duke of Veragua Attacks President McKinley.

MADRID, March 27.—The latest intelligence from the United States has occasioned a great patriotic movement throughout Spain. A large number of persons have announced their intention to give up a day's pay for services in order to raise a fund to purchase a warship. A committee, over which the Bishop of Madrid will preside, has been organized to receive subscriptions. Special theatrical performances are announced, the receipts of which are to be devoted to this purpose.

The Duke of Veragua, who knows President McKinley personally, is reported as saying:

"President McKinley does not inspire me with confidence. He thinks himself the finest statesman in the world. He is proud and vain, and his great vanity makes him believe himself a Napoleon, when in reality he is an ignorant sutler."

It is reported that the Conservatives intend to propose that the troops in the interior of Cuba should withdraw to the coast until the Autonomists and Separatists arrive at an agreement; but it is not expected that the Cortes will entertain such a proposal.

The situation in Cuba is declared to-day to be "much improved."

HAVANA, March 27.—Señor Ramon Arguelles, the Cuban "Railway King," has given $100,000 in gold to the Spanish naval fund.

BOLD NEWSPAPER TALK.

Spain's Naval Disadvantages to be Overcome by Superior Bravery.

MADRID, March 27.—El Liberal, referring to dispatches from Washington attributing to President McKinley a decision to propose that Spain should free Cuba for an indemnity, says:

"The Government may answer what it pleases, but the Spanish people, as a whole, will not deign to discuss this proposal. Spain will go to war in fulfilling her duty, but not for territorial glories or the thirst of conquest. We may emerge vanquished, which is somewhat doubtful, but we will never come out dishonored."

El Imparcial says:

"It is indispensable to get ready all the elements we possess for a naval fight, and it is urgent that the fleet should go to Cuba. The United States will maintain the advantage if they can place seven ironclads in front of the Viscaya and the Almirante Oquendo, but when our two ships actually have to fight this disadvantage will disappear before the skill and courage of our sailors."

The semi-official El Globo says:

"At a time when the duration of the war in Cuba is being brought to a close by force of arms, and when peace is being restored by means of autonomy, the United States throws down the mask which hid its ambition. In whose name are they going to establish intervention, and in the cause of what, save that of revolutionary bandits? If the United States will put light to the powder it has been heaping up so long, this is an inopportune time to do so."

El Globo, referring to the question of the intervention of European powers, says:

"They will be unable to avert a trial of strength, but they will soon see themselves forced to impose reasonable limits. It behooves us, then, always to be in the right, not only as a satisfaction to our consciences, but as the very backbone of our energy. The Spanish Government, which in every case will meet the demands imposed upon it by the exigencies of the situation, is to-day absolutely in the right, and will make the right known at any cost."

El Tiempo says:

"If we must fight, our means will not be so scanty that we cannot show the world how a nation fights in defense of its rights."

ALARM IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Action Taken to Guard Against a Sudden Sea Attack.

MANILA, Philippine Islands, March 27.—The defenses and forts have been strengthened with a view of guarding against a possible sudden sea attack.

The gendarmerie recently surprised eighty armed separatists in a house where they were preparing a coup de main. The separatists offered a violent resistance, and the gendarmerie shot ten, wounded three, and took the rest prisoners. Three gendarmes were wounded. Order was finally re-established.

HOPING FOR INTERVENTION.

Spain Exchanging Views With Other European Governments—Russia May Act as Mediator.

MADRID, March 27.—Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, still speaks hopefully, but in very reserved terms, regarding the recent exchange of views with European Governments. Diplomacy is most active, and all the Ambassadors are receiving long communications from their respective Governments. The newspapers attach the greatest importance to this phase of the question, so much so that interest in the elections is almost lacking.

Rumor persistently points to Russia as the most likely mediator between Spain and the United States. Señor Sagasta, the Premier, is said to be busy with a diplomatic document, either a note to the American Government or a circular note to the powers.

M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador, had a conference with Señor Gullon to-day, to which much importance is attached.

SENOR GULLON PREDICTS WAR.

He Says a Threatening Note Has Arrived from Washington.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Madrid correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says:

"Señor Gullon, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed me that an extremely threatening note has arrived from Washington regarding the cessation of the war in Cuba. He added: 'No matter how one regards the affair, a rupture can now hardly be avoided.'"

The Madrid correspondent of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"Spain will not only refuse to allow American interference in assisting the suffering Cubans, but will decline to pay indemnity unless it is shown unmistakably that the Spanish authorities were responsible for the Maine explosion. If President McKinley demands these two things war is unavoidable."

Spain May Buy an Austrian Ship.

BERLIN, March 27.—The Vienna correspondent of the Frankfort Zeitung says the Austro-Hungarian Government is negotiating for the sale of a war vessel to Spain.

Cuban Delegate Coming.

LIMA, March 27.—The Cuban delegate, Señor Aristides Aguero, arrived here to-day and will proceed shortly to the United States.

FOR THE MAINE MONUMENT.

A Big Patriotic Demonstration in the Montauk Theatre—Gen. Catlin's Speech.

The Montauk Theatre, in Brooklyn, was the scene of a great patriotic demonstration last night. It was a benefit performance in aid of the monument fund for the men of the Maine, and the theatre was packed with people, who took every opportunity to express their feelings on the subject of the Spanish crisis. In the first box at the right were three Maine survivors—John B. Low, master at arms; George Swartz, a bluejacket, and H. Kushido, a powder boy. In another box at the right was Miss Evangelina Cisneros, who was with Mrs. John A. Logan's daughter, Mrs. W. F. Tucker.

The greatest enthusiasm was aroused by the speech of the evening, delivered by Gen. Isaac S. Catlin. The old soldier roused the audience to a high pitch of excitement, and they cheered almost continuously. After paying his respects to Gen. Weyler, he came to the destruction of the Maine, and said, amid great applause:

"It is not necessary to discuss the question as to the cause of the disaster. The common sense of every one of us has already informed us." Then, turning dramatically to the audience, he cried:

"O Spain, O Spain! Thou hast many sins and many crimes to answer for at the last day, but no single crime shall count against thee as shall the destruction of that battleship. Steeled as you have been for centuries to barbarity, yet that startling and bloody crime you have never surpassed. Hardest to explain of all your crimes will be the fiendishness that enabled you to fire the mine by which that crew was assassinated."

The audience listened breathlessly to this apostrophe, and when it was ended broke out in storms of applause.

"That is a terrible charge, I know," continued the speaker. "I know that the sweet-scented casket of diplomacy may contain words that have the conservatism of icebergs. Yet there can be no doubt of the feeling of the mass of people. The men and women who can think in a straight logical line can see no other course but to declare before the whole world that the death of their brethren and the destruction of their beloved battleship were due to an outside explosion."

Then, turning to the box in which the Maine survivors sat, he said in ringing tones: "It would be diabolical and outrageous to lay the accident to a lack of discipline among the members of that splendid crew. Wouldn't it, boys?"

As he said this, Gen. Catlin stretched out his hand toward the men of the Maine, who rose and shouted "Ay, ay, Sir!" and another cheer broke forth from the audience.

Gen. Catlin finished his speech amid the utmost enthusiasm. Shannon's Twenty-third Regiment Band furnished the music, and among the participants were Charles A. Bigelow, comedian; Henrietta Scholder and Karl Grienaur in musical selections; Maxwell and Simpson, in illustrated songs; William Armstrong, baritone, of Rice's "French Maid" company; the Three Little Mascots, Miss Grace Golden and Raymond Hitchcock of the Castle Square Opera Company; Willard Simms, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Sidman, Andrew Mack, William H. Windom and the Blackstone Quartet, Leon Herrmann, the four Lucifers, Fialkowski, the Brooklyn Cathedral Quartet, and D. W. Robertson, with Edison's projectoscope.

Fewer Deaths from Typhoid.

From The Philadelphia Times, March 27.

According to the returns of the Board of Health yesterday the number of deaths last week was 504. The total of the preceding week was 484, and of the same week last year 470. Of the total number last week 192 were children under five years of age. Typhoid fever is rapidly decreasing, as shown by the figures representing last week's cases, which numbered 57, a decrease of 9 from the total number of the previous week.

Natural And Artificial Gas.

In an article in the February number of Cassier's Magazine, Hosea Webster writes of natural gas in the past, present, and future. After giving statistics to show the enormous extent of the industry of piping and selling natural gas, he predicts that the time is not far distant when the supply will be exhausted. But this does not mean that the users of natural gas will go back to coal. They will resort to artificial gas for fuel instead. He expects to see huge plants for the manufacture of gas in the very regions where now natural gas is used. Consumers once accustomed to the benefits of gas as fuel will still insist upon having it. Thus at present in New York we are just where the people of the natural-gas region will be after a time—using artificial gas for fuel, and finding it safe and saving, the joy of cooks and a domestic delight.

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STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

Programme and Terms for the Second Summer Session to Open at Albany in May.

ALBANY, March 27.—Director Melvil Dewey has issued his prospectus for the second Summer session of the New York State Library School. It will begin Monday, May 30 and continue five weeks, closing Friday, July 1, 1898, in time to allow all to attend the meeting of the American Library Association at Chautauqua. By this plan the Summer school students will see the State Library and all departments of the university in full operation, instead of in vacation, and will make the personal acquaintance of the students of the regular classes, whose work ends only one week earlier. The completion of new rooms makes it possible to have both schools in session at the same time and secures many advantages impossible for a July and August session.

The members of the regular faculty will give certain lectures, and for other instruction will select graduates who from their library course and experience seem best adapted to this peculiar work. The State work has been so arranged that Mr. W. R. Eastman of the public libraries division will be at the school during the entire five weeks, that his experience in studying the problems of the hundreds of libraries throughout the State may be constantly utilized in the Summer school. Full opportunity will be given for submitting questions and practical difficulties for discussion and solution. At the close of the course Regents' examinations will be given, and certificates that the Summer course has been completed will be awarded to successful candidates. There will be opportunity for study only of the simplest methods and most elementary work included in the seventy-six weeks of the full course, which is found hardly long enough for the work. Simple cataloguing, classification, accessioning, shelf listing, loan systems, and some elementary work in bibliography and library economy will be taken up.

The Summer course is intended for librarians of the smaller libraries and library assistants who cannot leave their positions for the full course. As the number of desks is limited, application should be made as early as possible. Only those who hold credentials for the completion of a full four-year academic or high school course, or its equivalent, will be admitted to the Summer session. For those engaged in library work in the State of New York, and who meet the requirements for admission, instruction is provided without charge as part of the work of the public libraries division. To all others meeting the conditions for admission the fee will be $20 for the five weeks' course.

CARLYLE'S BENEFACTOR.

An American Credited with Aiding Him at an Opportune Time.

New York Letter to Philadelphia Press.

Since the death of Charles Butler some very interesting facts concerning his life have come to the ears of his friends, which show that, although in his ninety-five years of active life, for he was active even in early boyhood, there were experiences quite as romantic and interesting which he kept entirely to himself, as were some of the other incidents of which the public knew. His correspondence, carried on for more than seventy years with almost all of the influential men of the English-speaking world, would, if his heirs were to permit it to be published, furnish a volume as attractive as any romance. An examination of his papers makes it possible to explain a mystery which gave the literary men of Great Britain and of the United States cause for much comment during the life of Thomas Carlyle.

Some twenty years ago one of the most distinguished of American littérateurs, having planned for a Summer excursion to Great Britain, was asked by Mr. Butler if he would not like to take a letter to Carlyle from him. The writer, of course, was rejoiced at the opportunity to meet Carlyle, although he was surprised to know that Mr. Butler was on such terms of intimacy with Carlyle as to justify him in giving a letter of introduction to a friend.

The morning after this writer arrived in London he called at Carlyle's house. Carlyle was not at home and the letter was left for him. Next day before breakfast the American was surprised and delighted to receive word at his hotel that Mr. Carlyle was below and desired to see him. He went immediately and spent a pleasant half hour with Carlyle and afterward called upon him and was received very cordially.

He wondered why Carlyle, who had the reputation of being indifferent to most visitors and intolerant of some, should have taken the trouble to call upon him so soon and afterward should be so agreeable when the call was returned.

He afterward learned that Carlyle with most Americans was as cordial as it was possible for him to be, and with some was full of a sort of rough geniality and sardonic humor of which he was the master. He said sharp things, but he did not say them to the Americans or of their famous men. He spoke rather, when speaking caustically, of American political institutions.

This was a mystery which no Englishman ever was able to fathom, and it is not until to-day that a possible explanation of it has been offered. That explanation is this: In Carlyle's younger days, when he was desperately poor, almost pinched with poverty, just after he went to London, he unexpectedly received tokens of friendship and admiration which were something more than mere words of sympathy. They were substantial; they were of such a nature as to relieve his necessities.

Money came to him from an American, and that American was Charles Butler. Carlyle for that act of kindness seems always to have regarded Americans as in some manner associated with Mr. Butler.

Later in his life, in fact, not long before his death, some allusion was made to Mr. Butler of that early sympathy which he had for Carlyle, and he declined to speak of the subject, declined in such manner as led to the inference that he did not care, at least while alive, to have it known that it was his purse which carried Carlyle over a time of great desperation.

O.D.R.

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Wm. B. Riker & Son Co., Drugs, 6th Av. & 23d St.

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C. A. Mettler's Sons, Grocers, 88 & 90 Henry St.
The Bolton Drug Co.
J. H. Muller, Grocer, Nostrand Av., cor. Bergen.

FOR A VOLUNTEER RESERVE

A National Organization Started with Prominent Military Men at Its Head.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, COMMANDER

The Object Is to Form a Great Body of Citizens Who Will Be Subject to the Call of the Government in Case of Need.

An organization which may result in the formation of the largest army of volunteers the world has known was begun last Friday night at the Waldorf-Astoria at a meeting of distinguished veterans and others, as the guests of Col. W. D'H. Washington. "The National Volunteer Reserve" is the title decided upon. This new arm of the Nation will be of a distinct character from the militia of the several States, and does not seek to conflict with it.

Among those who were present or represented at the first meeting were Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Lowell, Mass.; Gen. James Grant Wilson, Gen. Martin T. McMahon, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Col. H. H. Adams, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Major Gen. Joshua L. Chamberlain, Brunswick, Me.; Gen. Thomas J. Wood, Dayton, Ohio; Gen. O. B. Wilcox, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Eli Long, Plainfield, N. J.; Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Alabama; Gen. James Longstreet, Washington; Gen. T. S. Peck, Burlington, Vt.; Gen. Zenas R. Bliss, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Stanley, Governor Soldiers' Home, Washington, D. C.; Gen. Simon B. Buckner, Lexington, Ky.; John Dufais, Edward Marshall, and William D'H. Washington. Gen. O. O. Howard was selected as Chairman of the meeting, and Gen. A. McD. Cook and Mr. Dufais were elected Secretaries.

Object of the Movement.

The plan and scope of the movement, which was termed "A Grand Army of Individual Americans," was explained by Col. Washington. It is proposed that this new "National Reserve" shall consist of volunteers who shall sign enlistment blanks agreeing in case of foreign war or invasion to take up arms at the call of the President of the United States, or of the Governors of the States or Territories in which they reside. Central headquarters are to be established which would practically be a clearing house for recruits.

It is believed that from 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 citizens will be found ready to join the body. It is not the object to interfere in any way with the existing State militia, but in case of an emergency the names enrolled in any State can be handed to its authorities for organization and enlistments under its own regulations and officers.

The officers of the organization were elected as follows: Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A., Commander; Lieut. Gen. James Longstreet, C. S. A., Vice Commander; Gen. O. O. Howard, Chairman of the Military Committee, with Vice Chairmen as follows: Major Gen. Adelbert Ames, Lieut. Gen. Joseph Wheeler, and Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge; Col. W. D'H. Washington, President of the organization, and Gen. A. McD. McCook, Secretary.

Plan of the Organization.

The plan of the organization is to get together a reserve body of men to take up arms at a moment's notice without conscription or draft, to be maintained in connection with the present forces, without the irksomeness of military duty, without entailing upon the Government or State the expense of maintaining such a large body of troops, and without drawing from their pursuits the young men of the Nation.

It is proposed to enroll men of proper age and physical qualifications to bear arms, who will sign the enlistment blanks, agreeing to take up arms when called upon. The original rolls would be transmitted directly to the War or Navy Department, there to be tabulated and included in the recognized summary of the military and naval forces of the United States.

The permanent organization will include the President of the United States, to be ex officio Commander in Chief; the Secretary of War, to be ex officio Vice Commander of the military forces, and the General of the Army, Commander; the Secretary of the Navy to be ex officio Vice Commander of the naval forces, and the Admiral of the navy to be ex officio Commander; the Governor of each State to be ex officio Commander of all the reserves of his own Commonwealth, and the Adjutant General of each State to be ex officio Vice Commander of that State, the Military Committee for the purpose of governing and fostering the organization, and a Commander or President, who will have charge of the active duties pertaining to the organization and its maintenance.

An Appeal to the Country.

This foregoing organization having been effected, it was decided to send broadcast through the country an appeal embodying the principles of the National Volunteer Reserve. This appeal is in part as follows:

Headquarters National Volunteer Reserve,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway,
New York City.

To the People of the United States:

Whereas, The policy of the Government and of the several States of the United States of America is to maintain a small organized force for the assurance of law and order within our borders, and in case of a serious conflict to depend upon the loyalty of our people and volunteers to augment the regular army and militia, which would form a nucleus around which they would gather, it is apparent that in case of a serious conflict or one of long duration that our standing force would be utterly inadequate to carry it on, and that the body of our army would be our volunteers.

It is acknowledged that all Europe is a vast military camp—the minds of the people of each power being directed to military affairs and taught to despise, respect, or fear another nation by the consideration of comparative military strength. Familiar with the enormous armies of their own and adjoining nations, they judge the United States by comparison, and our regular army of 25,000 and 100,000 militia occasions on their part a feeling of superiority, if not contempt, and invites frequent and ready aggression, as has been proved by no less than three international difficulties in as many years, and consequently it would appear desirable at this or any other time that all doubts as to our willingness and available strength be set at rest and enrollment of our volunteers be made, which we have not had for a generation, and our military strength has been decreasing rather than increasing ever since our great conflict, while our National wealth and the ever-increasing interests we are called upon to guard and protect have grown many fold. The strength of the army of a nation lies in its reserve, consequently why not let us count our men and make manifest our loyalty to the world and the readiness of every man in the nation to defend the country and the flag, and let us above all seize this opportunity of forever closing any breach that may have occurred and forever blot out sectionalism and publicly weld together anew North, South, East, and West in our ever-glorious and inseparable Union.

A Measure for Peace.

The organization of the National Volunteer Reserve is not intended as an alarm or to arouse an unnecessary military spirit—it is a peace measure; but if conflict must be, then a measure to shorten its duration. Therefore the subscribers, veterans of all classes, forever united under the flag, have organized themselves into a body to be known as the National Volunteer Reserve, and have pledged their services as a military committee. They desire to rally around them the loyal men of the Nation, and they confidently believe that the response will astonish the world. They have carefully prepared an enrollment blank which every loyal man of the Nation can sign, and thereby consecrate himself to his country and his flag. It is believed that a universal and loyal expression on the part of the people at this time will have a great moral effect not only at home but abroad, and will discourage any coalition with an antagonistic power or interference with our affairs.

Such a declaration at this time will also strengthen the hands of the President, and will be a voluntary expression from the people impossible to be misunderstood. To make this movement doubly forceful it must be accomplished quickly, and, therefore, we appeal to the people's voice, the public press, the only vehicle for reaching the Nation instantaneously.

It is confidently believed that this movement will make each enrolled volunteer feel more keenly his individual interest and his integral part in National affairs and thus prove the quality of our citizenship. The plan in no way conflicts with National or State authority, or with the militia, and the National Volunteer Reserve will act as a resource, encouragement, and auxiliary to the National Guard. The President of the United States is the Commander in Chief of the National Volunteer Reserve and the Governor of each State the Commander of the Reserve within his own Commonwealth, thus fully carrying out the provisions of the Constitution.

The press, without dissent, has volunteered its cordial approval and co-operation in all sections of the country. The Governors of many States have already given their enthusiastic approval. The posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, the organizations and of all other veteran organizations, of the Sons of Veterans, and of all patriotic societies is confidently depended upon to further the movement, and each is invited to become a recruiting office of the National Volunteer Reserve.

This invitation is also extended to every fraternal and labor organization, and is made individually to every loyal man to rally around the flag.

The Military Committee of the National Volunteer Reserve pledge themselves faithfully to transmit to the authorities all enrollments consigned to their care, and subscribe themselves, loyally,

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD, Lieutenant General, United States of America, (retired,) Acting Commander.
JAMES LONGSTREET, Lieutenant General Confederate States Army, Vice Commander.
O. O. HOWARD, Major General, United States Army, (retired,) Chairman Military Committee.
ADELBERT AMES, Major General, United States Volunteers.
GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Major General, United States Volunteers.
JOSEPH WHEELER, Lieutenant General, Confederate States Army, Vice Chairmen Military Committee.
A. McD. McCOOK, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
DANIEL E. SICKLES, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
SIMON BOLIVAR BUCKNER, Lieutenant General, Confederate States Army.
JOSHUA L. CHAMBERLAIN, Major General United States Army, (retired.)
ZENAS R. BLISS, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
DAVID R. STANLEY, Major General, United States Army, (retired.)
R. C. Drum, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
W. A. Hammond, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
Eli Long, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
O. B. Wilcox, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
H. G. Wright, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
T. G. Wood, Brigadier General, United States Army, (retired.)
James Grant Wilson, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
J. Fred Pierson, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
E. L. Molineux, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
M. T. McMahon, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
I. S. Peck, Brigadier General, United States Volunteers.
William D'H. Washington, President.
A. McD. McCook, Major General, United States Army, (retired.) Secretary Military Committee.

All the Lieutenant Generals and Major Generals, both of the Northern and Southern armies, and the Admirals of both navies, by order of rank, have been elected and upon acceptance will be members of the Military Committee of the reserve.

Executive Committee Headquarters.

Headquarters for the organization have been secured in the Washington Building, 1 Broadway, where the Executive Committee of the Military Committee will meet every day. This Executive Committee consists of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. James Longstreet, Gen. O. O. Howard, Gen. Adelbert Ames, Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Gen. Joseph Wheeler, Gen. A. McD. McCook, Gen. T. G. Wood, Gen. J. Fred Pierson, Gen. E. L. Molineux, Gen. M. T. McMahon, and President William D'H. Washington.

President Washington, in speaking of the movement last night, said: "If we can secure an enrolment throughout the country of volunteers it should take away any existing uncertainty in the minds of foreigners as to the loyalty of our people. The chief objects for starting the movement just now are to make this an opportunity for a reunion both of the old soldiers and the people of all sections of the country.

It is a peace rather than a war measure. It will discourage European sympathy on the wrong side in existing troubles, and will make each citizen who enrolls himself feel that he is closer to and a more intimate part of the Government, and it will prove the character and quality of his citizenship.

"The movement is absolutely devoid of politics. It is a means for the people to declare their loyalty to the President of the Union, whoever he may be, at any time.

"The plan outlined has already been before the War and Navy Departments and the Executive, and has met with their full approval. It is hoped to complete the movement within the next ten days."

Letters are pouring in from famous soldiers and eminent citizens from all parts of the country, approving and encouraging the movement.

PREPARATION IN NEW JERSEY.

National Guard Commanders in Conference—Good Work Done.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—The work of putting the New Jersey National Guard on a war footing is being successfully pushed. Major Gen. Plume, commanding the National Guard of the State; Adjt. Gen. Striker, and Quartermaster Gen. Donnelly, held a conference here last night to compare notes. They expressed much satisfaction at the work that had been done. Capt. Armstrong of the Quartermaster General's office, returned last night from Washington, where he had gone to hurry the orders for ammunition and ordnance stores. These latter will be shipped to Trenton without delay.

Yesterday a large number of army hats and leggins, and about 2,000 rubber blankets were received at the State arsenal. Adjt. Gen. Striker said that no orders had yet been received from Washington for the calling out of the National Guard or the Naval Militia, but it was not denied that the preparations were being made in the belief that such a call might soon be made. There is also talk of a special session of the Legislature to place a fund of $250,000 at the disposal of the Governor for the better equipment of the National Guard in the event of war.

CROATS OFFER TO FIGHT.

Ten Thousand of Them Volunteer for War Against Spain.

PITTSBURG, March 27.—Ten thousand Croats living in Allegheny County, through their representatives, have proffered their services to President McKinley as volunteers should war be declared between Spain and the United States. Last night fifty ex-officers of the Austrian and Russian armies held a banquet, during which reports from all parts of the country were made.

The result was the formation of the nucleus of an army division and the forwarding of a letter to President McKinley, signed by Z. V. Musina and G. A. Z. Skivanic, offering the services of their 10,000 countrymen for active duty.

These men are iron handlers and coal and coke workers, and could be put into the field at short notice. The majority of them have seen service in the Austrian and Russian armies, and their desire to come to their adopted country's aid is bona fide.

Orders to Connecticut Troops.

SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., March 27.—Brig. Gen. Russell Frost, with headquarters here, has issued an order forbidding officers commanding organizations of the National Guard from absenting themselves from their home stations longer than twenty-four hours at a time, except upon regularly issued leave of absence. Lists of men with the squad and telephone arrangements for emergency calls, are ordered to be sent to headquarters immediately.

Shells for Coast Defense Guns.

READING, Penn., March 27.—Under the direction of Lieut. Werlich, United States Navy, the Carpenter Steel Company last night shipped a big consignment of armor-piercing projectiles to Virginia for the equipment of the forts along the coast. Four hundred shells will be sent to Washington Tuesday in response to a telegram requesting the immediate delivery of all that are finished. The Carpenter plant is making from thirty to sixty steel projectiles per day, the number varying with the size.

On Wednesday ten additional crucible furnaces will be put in operation.

No Joke About This Bicycle Bell.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

It is not perhaps universally known that France has a canton with the immoral name of Baccarat. This is a district in the Department of Meurthe and Moselle, and the epic of the bicycle bell has made it famous At Baccarat the tribunal of simple police produced a bicycle bell in court which had been captured from a defaulter on the ground that the signal did not carry far enough—could not be heard for a distance of some 180 feet. The judge de paix ordered experiments to be made, and the bell was carried out of court in the custody of experts—the road surveyor, the district police, and the court usher. After a protracted series of trials the bell and its bearer were acquitted. But this was not the end. The prosecution appealed; the bell was sent up to Paris and came before the Court of Cassation. A fresh hearing resulted in a decision which will form the charter of the bicycle bell. It contains some stately language about sonorous signals, apparatus of alarm regulations, and measurements for footfarers, mounted pedestrians, (cyclists,) cavaliers, and charioteers, but it confirms the decision of the previous court and acquits the bell. French law seems to take the bike very seriously.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

EMANCIPATION OF CUBA

The Rev. Dr. Iglehart Says that the Proclamation of Its Freedom Should Be Made.

THIS COUNTRY SHOULD ACT

If Spanish Oppression Does Not Leave the Island at Once It Should Be Shot to Death by American Guns.

At the evening service in the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church, on Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Ferdinand C. Iglehart yesterday referred to the Spanish crisis in his sermon. He said, in part:

"Cuba should be free. Cuba will be free. Its emancipation is virtually effected. Let the public proclamation be made. The United States should drive the Spaniard from Cuba by the peaceful pen of diplomacy if possible; by the bullet of war if necessary. War, horrible though it be, is not always wrong; it is often right, and the arm of God is for the maintenance of the right. As society is now constituted, physical might has to stand behind the right to enforce its claims to make it of any value. Might does not make right, but right without might behind it is very weak. The decision of the just Judge is valueless without the Sheriff and the hand of force. The police as well as the minister at the altar makes for righteousness. There is not a Christian nation in the world to-day which is not held up on the point of bayonets, or which could exist without them.

"The cannon has generally torn holes in the walls of barbarism and heathenism, through which the Gospel of Christ has had the most effectual entrance. One reason why the Anglo-Saxon has carried the cross of Christ so high has been because the edge of his sword has been so keen. Much blood has already been shed in behalf of the freedom of Cuba; it may be that Providence will require a little more, and that of our soldiers and sailors to make the purchase complete. If so, the price will not be too dear. Many of the great evils of the world have had to be shot down. If the evils of Spanish oppression, butchery, and starvation do not immediately leave the Island of Cuba, they ought to be shot to death by the army and navy of the United States.

"We do not believe that the blowing up of the Maine should have any incidental place in the settlement of the Cuban difficulty. It was not that $2,000,000 worth of iron was knocked to pieces, or even that 250 lives were lost; it was a great Nation causelessly assaulted by a villainous foe. And if that Nation shall have a becoming reverence for the brave men that laid down their lives in its behalf, if it shall keep up to a healthy tone the loyalty of its army and navy and citizenship; if it shall command the respect of the world, it will demand satisfaction for the crime, not in money, for the banks of Europe have not money enough to pay for the life of one true American sailor, but in the freedom of Cuba. The diplomat may try to brush the Maine disaster away as an incident or a trifle, but a majority of the people of the country will keep the crime full in view and insist upon a satisfaction.

"Whatever differences of opinion there may honestly be about the Maine explosion, the rulers and the people of this country seem to be united in the conviction that the depopulation of the island by Spanish oppression and murder, in as vile forms as ever disgraced any age, are a just cause for our intervention and our forcible intervention. In the name of suffering humanity and in the name of a just God, let it begin at once. We berated England because she sat still and allowed the Armenians to be murdered by the Turks, and we have allowed more horrible things to be done at our very doors. Byron, in his song of the Greek poets, represents the spirits of patriots arising and calling to the living to listen to them. The spirits of the 400,000 starved in Cuba, the spirits of the 250 brave men martyred on the Maine, call eloquently to our people to be loyal to the Stars and Stripes and set Cuba free."

PRAYER FOR THE PRESIDENT.

The Rev. Dr. Watters Asks that He Now Be Guided with Wisdom.

In the prayer which preceded his sermon in Grace Methodist Church, West One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday morning, the Rev. Dr. Philip Watters said:

"In the crisis which has arrived in the affairs of our Nation, O Lord! give our President the wisdom from on high which will enable him to do his duty aright. Our President, with many advisers, some thinking one way and some another way, needs Thy guidance in order that he be not distracted. Give to him the clear wisdom and courage so necessary at this time, for the dark cloud of war is even now casting its shadow upon our beloved country. If it is Thy will, let peace prevail and banish strife from our borders, but if it becomes our duty to unsheathe the sword in the defense of the right and of our National honor—for the enforcing of justice—give us the strength and resolution to perform our duty under any and all circumstances."

In his sermon Dr. Watters rebuked the spirit of selfishness which had caused Spain to oppress the Cuban people. He said that history was replete with records of cruelty and injustice which had been practiced for the sake of sordid gain. The love of gold had hardened the hearts of rulers. It had under various pretexts and in numerous ways enslaved people. When the oppressor was asked why he did not forsake his evil way and deal fairly by his fellow-men, he replied that it would cause him too much pecuniary loss. In other words, he harbored the devilish spirit that was in him, because by so doing he thought he could add to his pile of ill-gotten gold. But the man of the nation that would not do right was making a terrible mistake. The day of retribution would come, and the devil would be cast out.

The clergyman made a direct allusion to the craftiness of Spain when he spoke of the wiles practiced by the evil one. It was the earnest prayer of the clergyman that the President of the United States be strengthened by the grace of God to be firm in his dealing with Spain—that right and justice be upheld at any cost. Peace was preferable, but if war must come, let the issue be faced with a determination that could not be baffled. Let the President have the ability to see his duty, and to act without being distracted by too many counselors. The people had great confidence in the President, but all knew that he required at this time special guidance from on high in order that the ship of State might be enabled to weather the dark storm which had appeared in the horizon.

"AMENS" TO A WAR SERMON.

The Rev. J. W. Campbell Says the Gospel of the Day Is the Driving of Spain from Cuba.

The presence of the war spirit among the people was shown last night at the Eighteenth Street Methodist Church, where the Rev. John W. Campbell preached a sermon on Cuba, and his audience demonstrated again and again that they agreed with every strong statement he made.

The preacher said that Spanish crimes had continued long enough in Cuba and that Spain should be driven from the island. He was a peaceful man, but peace could now come only through the interference of this country, even if that meant war. He hoped it would come before he preached again. He was a minister of the Gospel, but the gospel of the day was the driving of Spain from Cuba. The preacher spoke calmly, but he said that if needed he was ready to fight. And the audience answered him frequently with solemn "Amens."

"While they promise liberty they themselves are the servants of corruption," (Second Peter, ii., 19,) was his text. After referring to the present situation between this country and Spain, he said: "We do not hate Spain or the Spanish people, and we wish them no harm. But the present duty of this country is to checkmate them in their latest move with a warship or two. For eighty years Spain has been carrying on her oppression in Cuba. Shame upon us, with our heritage of liberty, with our boasts of our National principle of equal rights and freedom for men of all conditions and birth, that we should have allowed this oppression to continue so long!

"I have no sympathy with those who talk softly now about peace and say that we should not interfere, that war is unholy. I say that when men and women and children are being starved to death in Cuba peace is unholy. I am a minister of peace, but such peace is not a Christian peace. I am here to preach the Gospel, but the gospel of this hour is a call to Christian men and men of humane feeling to stop this horror, and to send Spain back home where she belongs. The duty of the hour is to teach Spain a lesson in humanity. And our young men can teach Spain the lesson well, I have no doubt. Can any of you look on the pictures of starving women and children as they have come up to us, and hear the speeches in Congress describing Spain's horrors in Cuba and believe we have done our duty?

"Cuba should be free. It deserves independence. It isn't enough to send a woman or two down there with medicines and shiploads of food. Send the food down by all means, but send a bullet or two with each loaf to insure that the right persons shall get it.

"I read that the Emperor of Germany has said that Cuba shall not be independent as long as he lives. I say that any man who would say that Spain's rule in Cuba should be prolonged deserves to die at once. Cuba will be free whether he lives or dies. If Germany wants to interfere with us, let her try it.

"I do not wonder that the sympathies of Pope Leo are aroused, and that he calls for peace in Cuba. A man of his intellectual training and culture could not help sympathizing with Cuba. In his sympathy he shows how much larger and nobler he is than William of Germany. All honor to the Pope of Rome. For once we are one with him.

"I don't know how long it will take to teach Spain the lesson we must teach her. Some say it would take three weeks. I don't think it would take so long. But if it takes a year, and if it takes money and blood, America must show the world that she lives up to her traditions."

The People's Faith in McKinley.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., March 27.—In his sermon this morning, the Rev. A. H. Eberhardt of St. James's Methodist Episcopal Church, in referring to the Spanish situation, said the eyes of the whole world were upon President McKinley, who was acting with calm deliberation. Whatever the President did would be right and would be approved by seventy million of people who had confidence and reliance upon his ability and discretion. If it was necessary to float one hundred millions of bonds the people would take them instantly because of their faith in the Government.

MADRID'S ORDERS TO HAVANA

An Intimation Said to Have Been Received that the Crisis Has Been Reached.

HAVANA, March 27.—Last night it was stated persistently on alleged good authority that the palace officials here had received a cipher dispatch from Madrid which in effect said: "Prepare for war." It is not likely that anything so alarming or peremptory was received; but it is pretty certain that an intimation was given that the time for evasion or delay on the part of Spain was drawing to a close.

There can be no question that the policy of the United States in making the destruction of the Maine merely a side issue and a corollary of the graver question of the continuance of inhumanity and property destruction on the island, is a disagreeable surprise to many high in office in Cuba. They had concluded that the dispute as to the origin of the explosion would be indefinitely prolonged and finally open a way for a new investigation, in which Germany, Italy, or some other European power would take part.

Many of the best-informed Spaniards are free to say that American interference on humanitarian grounds would be bound to carry with it the passive sympathy, if not the active, of all civilized nations, since the facts as to local conditions are no longer in doubt in any Cabinet in Christendom.

Close upon the heels of a dispatch to Consul Gen. Lee from Washington, asking data as to the number and condition of the reconcentrados and also the length of time necessary to feed them, comes the official announcement of the issuance of an order to all the Alcaldes, the Civil Governors, and the Cuban Relief Committee, not to give the information asked by the Central Committee, but to refer all queries to Gov. Gen. Blanco, who approves the order.

It seems to have been decided upon after knowledge of the grounds adopted by the United States as the basis for intervention. It is also asserted that such queries are to be answered by saying that the Cuban Government is caring for its own poor, but this is not yet verified, and, in the face of the facts, seems absurd.

When the Mangrove arrived yesterday the chief Custom House officer at the port of Havana sent on board a uniformed Inspector. According to the Mangrove officers, the Inspector was particularly officious in his examination of the vessel, opening even the food lockers, and acting as if he suspected the Mangrove of being a filibuster. Consul General Lee was communicated with, and the Inspector was removed in a hurry, in response to Gen. Lee's earnest and even indignant remonstrance.

The Government's explanation was that all vessels not men-of-war must be boarded by customs officers. The Mangrove, the explanation continued, is not a man-of-war, but a lighthouse tender. It is certain that no customs officer was ordered on board the Mangrove while the ship served as the headquarters of the court of inquiry during its sessions here, and it seems probable that the annoying incident is the fault of the customs department solely, without any sanction by palace officials.

"TOD" SLOANE'S BIG RECORD.

Rode 18 Winners in 29 Mounts, but Lost a Bet at Long Odds.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Tod Sloane, the jockey, wagered $200 to $2,000 a week ago, that he would win half of the races at Ingleside during the week.

He lost the bet, but he reached the highest pinnacle of fame ever reached by any jockey living or dead, for he broke all existing world's records by piloting eighteen winners out of twenty-nine mounts. This is considered phenomenal work and is likely to stay as a record for several years.

COMMANDER HEALD DEAD.

ANNAPOLIS, March 27.—Commander Eugene D. F. Heald of the United States Navy died to-day at his quarters on the United States ship Santee, at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, from an acute attack of Bright's disease, an ailment from which he had suffered for two years.

Commander Heald was appointed a midshipman from Maine Sept. 23, 1863. He was commissioned Ensign Dec. 18, 1868; master, March 21, 1870; Lieutenant, March 21, 1871; Lieutenant Commander, Feb. 28, 1890, and Commander, June 4, 1897.

The Commander was at the Naval Academy Club at 1:30 o'clock to-day; ten minutes later he was seized with the fatal attack. His wife and son, Eugene D. F. Heald, Jr., were with him at his death.

Commander Heald was in charge of ships at the Naval Academy, and was one of those whose sea service was enlarged by the recent order of the Navy Department. He was fifty-three years old, and out of his thirty-five years in the navy, he had twenty years of sea service.

Warner of Rochester for Governor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 27.—It is announced that Mayor George E. Warner of this city will be a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in the next Democratic State Convention. He has carried the Republican City of Rochester five times for various offices, and has never been beaten. His majority for Major last Fall was phenomenal—over 6,000.

Yale's First Ball Game.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 27.—The first baseball game of the season for the Yale nine will be played on Yale Field next Wednesday afternoon with the Holy Cross nine. The game was not on the official schedule, and was not secured until yesterday. It will be the only game except the one with Wesleyan next Saturday prior to the Easter trip to the South.

. Finest Flavor. Fairest Price .
Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

W. & J. Sloane
Recommend the use of the
Nairn Linoleum
for Bath Rooms, Kitchens and Laundries.
ARTISTIC, DURABLE, SANITARY.
Broadway & 19th St.

THE NEW STRIKE IN ALASKA.

Ridge Between the Skookums All Staked and Other Finds Expected. —Pay Dirt Near Skaguay.

SKAGUAY, Alaska, March 24, via Seattle, Washington, March 27.—One of the biggest stampedes yet recorded in the Klondike region was occasioned on Feb. 12 by a very rich strike on the divide between the Big and Little Skookum. The stock was made in bench diggings, on a high hog back, 300 or 400 feet above the level of the gulches. Pay dirt running from $1 to $35 to the pan was found there.

The rush from Dawson following this announcement was tremendous, and the entire ridge was staked out in a short time.

This news comes to this city by A. Piche, official courier and dispatch bearer for the Canadian Government. Mr. Piche says there was great excitement at Dawson when he left over the Skookum strike, and that over 200 men were standing in line at the Recorder's office to make a record of their claims.

Mr. Piche also brings the news of a new strike on Lewis River which is of great importance if it develops as is promised. On March 6 a man named Connelly, while prospecting a small "pup" leading off the leads about seventy-five miles below Lake Lebarge, found pay dirt which is big in promise. Piche personally visited the claim and took from $2 to $3 from a single pan. The discovery is about thirty miles up the stream from the leads.

The latest reports from the Salmon River country are brought out by Charles Fitzpatrick, who arrived here from that district yesterday. Fitzpatrick says the find on Walsh Creek is all that has been claimed for it—that he took from his own claim $2.50 to the pan. He says there are already about 1,000 people at Walsh Creek, which is 500 more than can secure claims on that particular stream. The creek is not fifty miles in length, as first reported. It will not measure over twenty-five miles. He says, however, that the whole country in that locality is mineral bearing and that in his judgment the next three months will see some further remarkable strikes.

He says: "For instance, I think the south fork of Big Salmon will turn out a paying investment. It is about 125 miles from Lewis River. Then there is the Loto Creek, which has already shown up favorably, running about 75 cents to the pan, and I could mention four or five other creeks in the vicinity equally good."

What is regarded by many as an important and rich gold strike has been made in the immediate vicinity of Skaguay. For some time past systematic prospecting has been carried on in the hills surrounding the Skaguay trail, and at last it has been rewarded. Thomas H. Phipps and Ralph Smith claim to have unearthed a lot of rich quartz, bearing free milling gold. The location is kept a secret, but is described by them as being "within an hour's walk of the Post Office." The value of the find cannot be determined, however, until returns from the assay office at Juneau are made.

The prospect bears every evidence of being more than a surface cropping. Samples picked at random were beaten up with a hammer, and particles of yellow metal washed from the first excite much interest. The locators claim to have abundant capital to develop the mine, and say a bucket tramway will solve the problem of getting out the quartz.

Charles McCarthy, a well-known ward politician of San Francisco, was shot through the leg in this city this morning by Charlie Ritter, a waiter in the Horseshoe Restaurant. The row grew out of a drunken brawl. McCarthy's wound is serious, though not dangerous. About the same hour another shooting affray occurred on McKinney Street, in which several shots were fired. No visible results were left save a bullethole through a sign on a newspaper office.

HORRORS OF ALASKA WINTER.

Four Miners Lost in a Storm and 1,200 Stalled at a Glacier.

TACOMA, Washington, March 27.—During the February blizzards on Valdes Glacier, Alaska, number of parties seeing their way to Cupper River lost their bearings and were compelled to camp in the snow drifts on the glacier for days. When they finally got back to Valdes four men were missing, and on Feb. 27 had not returned. They had been gone ten days, with provisions for four, making it certain that they had perished in the storms.

Letters from men at Valdes describe the storms as the most terrific they have ever experienced, the wind blowing 60 to 100 miles an hour. Twelve hundred men bound for the Copper River gold fields are stalled at Valdes, being unable to cross the glacier to the river as they expected to do. In places ice is piled up in the ridges, and in others wide crevices impede progress. The prospectors must wait for better weather and go around Valdes peninsula south of the river.

Wrangel is booming. Indians are selling lots they have occupied for fifteen years at $600 to $1,200 per lot, having received nearly $40,000 to date.

A sailor named McDonald of the bark Richard has been drowned at Skaguay.

Mrs. Jessen, a miner's wife, was murdered at Dawson last month.

Mrs. Aldrick became insane at Juneau last week and attacked her four children with a hatchet. Two of them have died.

Four Drowned at Dutch Harbor.

SEATTLE, Wash., March 27.—The steamer Bertha brought news that on March 6 C. A. Andrews, second engineer of the steamer J. C. Barr; T. H. Tracey, riveter and fitter; J. C. Doerr and Peter Doerr, father and son, of St. Louis, Mo., were drowned at Dutch Harbor. While they were crossing in a small boat from Unalaska to Dutch Harbor in a squall their boat capsized. The Bertha brought down $75,000 in gold bullion from the Apollo Mine on Unga Island.

PROSPERITY OF THE WEST.

President McCall of the New York Life Says It Is Unmistakable.

CHICAGO, March 27.—John A. McCall, President of the New York Life Insurance Company, passed through the city to-day on his way from the West, where he has been for several weeks. He said:

"I am returning a confirmed bull on the general Western situation. The condition is particularly encouraging in even such States as Kansas and Nebraska, where I was assured repeatedly that things were in a better shape than ever before in their history. The experience of our company this year also goes to prove this. In the West and Middle West, in loans of over $52,000,000, the defaults thus far have been less than $100,000.

"The only drawback is a slight apprehension as to what may result from the present complication with Spain, but the most conspicuous feature in this respect is a serene confidence in the wisdom of President McKinley, and a feeling that if the honor of the Nation demands it there should be no hesitation in backing him to the utmost limit."

Fatal Fight in Massachusetts.

SOUTH BRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—In a quarrel over the ownership of a harness this afternoon, at the house of Joseph Boucher, Napoleon Duqueth was shot and killed by Walter S. Pratt after the latter had been assaulted and severely beaten by Duqueth. Pratt, after being examined by Judge Bartholomew, was removed to his home, the Justice deciding that the shooting was in self-defense.

THE SEALING DISASTER.

Arrival of the Steamer Greenland with a Freight of Dead and Frost-Bitten Men.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 27.—Details of the calamity which overwhelmed half of the crew of the sealing steamer Greenland in the ice fields were received here to-day from St. John's, N. F., which port was reached by the Greenland this afternoon. Twenty-five corpses were piled upon her deck, and fifty-five men were moaning with terrible suffering in the hold, having frostbitten limbs and bodies.

The Greenland sailed from St. John's about the first of March. She was commanded by Capt. George Barbour, and carried a crew of nearly 300 hunters. She proceeded northward with the rest of the sealing fleet, but after a couple of days she diverged on a separate track and reached the hunting grounds not long after. All went well until Tuesday last, and seals were quickly encountered and several good packs were secured.

On Tuesday morning the hunters left the ship about 7 o'clock, as usual. The lookout in the crow's nest reported ice plentiful around them. The men were clad in light clothing, for the slaughtering of seals is exhausting work. Scattered over the ice field, they wandered far from the protection of the ship, and a gale and snowstorm shut them out from view. The ice floe parted and they drifted away from the steamer.

The long night passed, but morning brought no help, for the storm still raged and the atmosphere was thick with snow driven before the gale. Snow continued nearly all day, and the evening brought no cessation to the high wind. Another night was passed in untold agony. Some of the victims had already given up hope, and in despair lay down and died, and every hour witnessed at least two deaths on the floe.

Toward morning the storm subsided, and clear weather enabled the survivors to see that the Greenland was not far away, searching for the missing. The steamer bore down on the drifting ice field, which had by this time separated into a number of sections, and began the work of picking up the bodies of the dead and the bodies of the living. Twenty-five corpses were taken on board that morning, but twenty-three men were still missing, and, though the search was continued all that day, no more were recovered. Most of the men were married, with large families.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

Railway Controversy Settled.

The controversy between the Chicago-Denver roads on account of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy's fast train, which was recently put on, leaving Chicago at 10 o'clock in the morning, reaching Omaha the same day at 11:50 P. M., and Denver the next day at 1:30 P. M., has been settled by a decision which has been handed in by Arbitrator Caldwell. He has decided that an extra fare must be charged on the fast trains run by the Burlington route and Northwestern-Union Pacific lines between Chicago and Denver.

The Burlington has issued a notice that commencing April 1 tickets from Chicago or any point east thereof through Chicago to any point in the State of Colorado will not be honored on their fast train No. 1, leaving Chicago at 10 A. M., except in connection with the excess fare check of $1 for those who ride in chair cars and coaches and $4 for those who ride in sleepers.

New Railroad in Mexico.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—Railway communication is to be established between the City of Mexico and the City of Manzanillo, on the Pacific Coast. At present a branch of the Mexican Central extends west a short distance beyond Guadalajara, to the town of Abura, and abruptly ends. On the Pacific a narrow gauge branch runs from Manzanillo to Colenia. The country intermediate from Colenia to Guadalajara possesses no means of railroad communication. This gap is to be filled in and the central section of the republic united by rail with the Pacific Ocean. A concession for the new line has been granted to Ignace Borda of Mexico, who expects to interest American capitalists in the work.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND THE BRONX.

11:40 A. M.—2,089 Second Avenue; owner unknown; damage, nothing.

11:40 A. M.—419 Sixth Avenue; Harris & Co.; damage, $5.

10:30 P. M.—68 Attorney Street; Daniel Robinetz; damage, $10.

10:35 P. M.—470 Sixth Avenue; John C. Ellis; damage, $3,500.

11:00 P. M.—110 West Thirty-third Street; Cornelius Gildes; damage, $10.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

NASHUA, N. H., March 27.—Goddards & Ridgeway's block was burned to-day. Loss, $20,000.

HAVERHILL, Mass., March 27.—Fire to-day in the Swett Block caused a loss of $22,000.

BOSTON, March 27.—Fire to-day in the store of Gilbert, Brooks & Tebbitt, dealers in Oriental rugs and carpets, at 39 Summer Street, caused a loss of $15,000.

LAKEPORT, N. H., March 27. — The grocery and hardware store of E. L. Cram and a grain store were destroyed by fire to-day. Loss, $13,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Lieut. N. Sargent, United States Navy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator N. W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HOFFMAN HOUSE—A. L. Willard, United States Navy.

IMPERIAL—John A. Delahanty, Clerk of the Senate, Albany, and Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska.

WALDORF—Baron L. de Nitray, Vienna.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Brittain, John S., Dry Goods Company; J. B. Campbell, domestics, dress goods, silks, and velvets; H. Layer, dry goods; 338 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Brown, F. M., & Co., New Haven, Conn.; F. M. Brown, dry goods; 108 Worth Street.
Bischoff, B., Sons, Cincinnati, Ohio; A. W. Bischoff, cloaks and suits; Hoffman House.
Cohen Brothers' Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; P. Asch, furnishing goods; S. M. Cohen, furnishing goods; 102 Franklin Street; Hoffman House.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. M. Evett, cloaks; 115 Worth Street; Hotel Albert.
Freedman Brothers, Cleveland, Ohio; H. Freedman, clothing; Stuart House.
Gage Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. Bode, flowers and feathers; C. L. Nelson, general buyer; J. Walker, millinery; 621 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Horne, Joseph, & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; E. C. Greene, rugs; 45 Lispenard Street; Grand Hotel.
Levi, James, & Co., Dubuque, Iowa; A. Levi, dry goods; 93 Grand Street; Hotel Imperial.
Miller Brothers & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. A. Miller, furnishing goods; Grand Hotel.
MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, gloves; 57 White Street; St. Denis Hotel.
New York Cloak Company, Lowell, Mass.; J. A. Storey, cloaks; Hotel Imperial.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Quackenbusch, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; E. Q. Lasalle, dry goods; 376 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Rosenfield, Kropf & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. A. Rosenfield, furnishing goods; Hotel Metropole.
Rice, Stix & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; F. E. Reis, notions and fancy goods; 55 Franklin Street.

THE
MERIDEN PLATE
is offered as the
BEST
that it is possible to produce.
THE MERIDEN CO.,
Silversmiths and Electroplaters,
Madison Sq. 208 Fifth Ave.
Factories:—Meriden, Conn.—Hamilton, Ont.

PRICE REDUCED. STEAM COOKED
A. B. C. OATMEAL.
TWO-POUND PACKAGE. 10 CENTS.

Rothschild, Levi, Company, Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; P. S. Ryan, gloves; Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; Hotel Albert.
Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. Davidson, cloaks and suits; 443 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Strouss, Eisendroth & Drom, Chicago, Ill.; E. Strouss, pants and shirts; 40 Thomas Street; Hoffman House.
Stransky, Hauchsold & Friedman, Chicago, Ill.; E. J. Stransky, clothing; L. Friedman, clothing; Hoffman House.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:52	Sun sets	6:20	Moon sets	12:05

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:21	Gov. Isl'd	11:48	H. Gate	1:37
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:43	Gov. Isl'd	......	H. Gate	1:44

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 28.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Comanche, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Alliance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Bovic, Liverpool	....	....
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Santiago, Nassau	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Trave, Bremen	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Germanic, Queenstown and Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Bourgogne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Portia, Newfoundland	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Russian Prince, La Plata Countries	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
San Augustin, Santiago de Cuba	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Havana	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Southwark, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Southampton	7:00 A. M. *9:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Ardanrose, Jamaica	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Zelandia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March †18 and up to March 31 at 6:30 P. M.

†Registered mail closes 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) MARCH 28.

Arabia, Hamburg, March 14.
California, Gibraltar, March 14.
City of Birmingham, Savannah, March 25.
El Mar, New Orleans, March 22.
Gottfried Schenker, Gibraltar, March 7.
Michigan, London, March 15.
Olivedene, Grenada, March 20.
Peconic, Gibraltar, March 12.
Southery, Hamburg, March 8.
Remus, London, March 11.
Yucatan, Havana, March 24.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

Altai, Port Limon, March 22.
Bratten, Hull, March 15.
Comal, Galveston, March 23.
El Monte, New Orleans, March 24.
Gato City, Savannah, March 26.
Glenisle, Gibraltar, March 15.
Jersey City, Swansea, March 15.
Massachusetts, London, March 17.
Noordland, Newport, March 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, March 19.
Werkendam, London, March 17.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

Caracas, La Guayra, March 24.
Colorado, Hull, March 16.
Ems, Gibraltar, March 21.
Havel, Bremen, March 22.
Hildebrand, Para, March 18.
Strathlyon, Shields, March 10.
Teutonic, Liverpool, March 23.
Viga, Fayal, March 20.
Vigilancia, Havana, March 26.

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

Algonquin, Jacksonville, March 28.
Friedrich der Grosse, Bremen, March 18.
Palatia, Hamburg, March 19.
Pocasset, Gibraltar, March 17.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1.

Advance, Colon, March 25.
Buffon, St. Lucia, March 24.
Lucania, Liverpool, March 26.
Niagara, Nassau, March 28.
Port Adelaide, Gibraltar, March 18.
Sardinian, Glasgow, March 19.
Titania, Dundee, March 18.
Trinidad, Bermuda, March 30.
Virginian, London, March 20.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

St. Louis, Southampton, March 26.

Arrived—Sunday, March 27.

SS Victoria, (Br.,) Farrington, London March 17, with mdse to Sanderson & Son. Arrived off Sandy Hook Lightship at 9:17 P. M., and supposed to have anchored.

SS La Bourgogne, (Fr.,) Santelli, Havre March 19, with mdse and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M.

SS Christine, (Dan.,) Larsen, Ardrossan March 11, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8:15 A. M.

SS Kansas City, (Br.,) Jones, Bristol March 9, via Swansea 11th, with mdse to James Arkell & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Bergen, (Norw.,) Olsen, Matanzas March 13, Caibarien 14th, and Sagua 17th, with sugar and hides to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 4:10 P. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

Bark Albert Shultz, Hubbard, Savannah March 18, with lumber to order—vesel to Miller, Bull & Knowlton.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., southeast, gentle breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Oberon, for Malaga and Marseilles.
SS Edam, for Rotterdam.
SS King Frederick, for Norfolk.

By Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, March 27.—SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. McKay, from Liverpool, sld. hence for New York at 9:50 A. M. to-day.

LONDON, March 27.—SS Boadicea, (Br.,) Capt. Jacobson, sld hence for New York to-day.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—SS Etruria, (Br.,) Capt. Ferguson, from New York, arr. here to-day.

HULL, March 27.—SS Francisco, (Br.,) Capt. Jenkins, from New York, arr. here to-day.

PRAWLE POINT, March 27.—SS Friesland, (Belg.,) Capt. Nickels, from Antwerp for New York, passed here to-day.

BROW HEAD, March 27.—SS Nomadic, (Br.,) Capt. Clarke, from New York for Liverpool, passed here to-day.

GIBRALTAR, March 27.—SS Victoria, (Br.,) Capt. Bridges, from Naples for New York, passed here to-day.

MRS. RORER
the well known cooking expert, lecturer and authority on pure food, says: "Cottolene is a pure and unadulterated article, and a much more healthful product than lard, and as a substitute for the same I heartily recommend it."
COTTOLENE
is pure vegetable oil combined with wholesome beef suet, and is unequaled for shortening and frying purposes. It makes your food light, appetizing, digestible.
The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound yellow tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. Not guaranteed if sold in any other way. Made only by
THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

The Wanamaker Store

The Possibilities of Cotton

YOU probably know something already of the beauty and style that can be found in cotton dress stuffs, but if you would take the time to look over our collection, there'd be new ideas and revelations for you.

We don't do things by halves, and we haven't gone into cotton fabrics by halves. It isn't only that the collection is a huge one,—mere quantity in such comparatively cheap stuffs is of no significance,—but the new things that are not everywhere, are here; the particularly pretty things that only quick and heavy buyers get, are here, and the exclusive things are here in numbers.

Selection, SELECTION, SELECTION. That's the keynote, and its reiteration is endless. Not everything, but absolutely the best of everything.

10c. Printed Lawns, at 7c.
12 1-2c. Printed Stripe Lawns, at 8c.
12 1-2c. Printed Lawns, at 10c.
Printed Dimities, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Figured Swiss, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Organdie, at 15c.
Printed Batise, at 12 1-2c.
Printed Dotted Swiss, at 15c.
Printed Madras, at 15c.
Printed Stripe Organdie, at 18c.
Printed Organdie, at 17c.
Printed Organdie, at 25c.
Printed Cheviot, at 25c.
Printed French Organdie Lisse, at 35c.
Printed French Organdie Raye, at 37 1-2c.
Printed French Organdie Carreaux, at 37 1-2c.
Printed French Plumetis, at 45c.
Printed French Pique, at 50c.
Printed Irish Dimities, at 25c.
Printed Irish Linen Lawns, at 25c. and 31c.

Printed Mousseline de Sole, 50c.
American Ginghams, at 6 1-4c. to 25c.
Scotch Ginghams, 18c. to 37 1-2c.
Scotch Madras, at 35c.
Scotch Cheviot, at 35c.
American Madras, at 12 1-2c. to 25c.
American Cheviot, 10c. to 25c.
Scotch Gaintea, at 33c.

Another new fabric among the cottons is a satin stripe silk gauze, printed in floral design, that is attractive and dainty, at 60c. yard.

Pineapple Grenading; all cotton but so sheer and the threads so fine and hard-twisted that it closely resembles silk; it's crisp, too, and filmy and in charming color combinations; in stripes and checks of white on colors, and colors on white, also plain colors; 50c. a yard.

And a hint or two in illustration of the low prices ruling here on woolen fabrics, notwithstanding the recent great advances in the cost of raw wool:—

37-inch Fancy Mixed Cheviots, at 25c.; reduced from 37½c.
38-inch All-wool Dress Bunting, in cream, navy blue and black, at 31c.; made to sell at 40c. a yard.
37-inch Covert Cloths, at 37½c.; made to sell at 65c. a yard.

40-inch Fancy Mixed Cheviots, at 37½c.; reduced from 45c.
46-inch Diagonal Vigoreaux, at 50c.; imported to sell at 85c.
44-inch All-wool Grenadine, in navy blue and black, at 50c.; made to sell at $1.
45-inch Two-toned Grenadine, at 50c.; imported to sell at 75c. a yard.

White Lawn Dressing Sacques. THESE had first showing on Saturday, and without public introduction of any sort they made friends as fast as they met eyes. They are remarkably pretty garments, with the additional charm of low price. Fortunately they're in good supply, so you may easily find yours. These below seem to be in greatest favor:

At 75c.—With fitted back, loose front; clusters of fine plaits round collar; ruffles on sleeves, collar and bottom of sacque; bow at neck.

At $1—Fitted back, full front; clusters of plaits and ruffle on round collar, with ruffles on sleeves, collar, down front and on bottom of sacque.

At $1.50—Full front, with clusters of fine plaits at neck; fitted back; round collar, with ruffles on sleeves and on bottom of sacque, edged with narrow lace.

At $1.75—Fitted back; pointed yoke front of fine plaits; round collar, sleeves and bottom of sacque, trimmed with embroidery; also a ruffle of embroidery down front.

At $2.25—Fitted back, loose front, with clusters of plaits and row of insertion; round turnover collar; sleeves and bottom of sacque have wide ruffles of embroidery. Others up to $4.50.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Bibles, Prayer Books and Hymnals. LAY reverently away the devotional book, that has served you so well, but now shows sadly the evidences of time and use. No more appropriate time than this Lenten season to replace it with a new one. No better place than here to make your selection. Many kinds are shown at many prices; but our Book Store is noted as a place where low prices prevail. A greatly condensed list:

Text Bibles, 25c. to $5.40.
Reference Bibles, $1.10 to $5.85.
Oxford Teachers' Bible, $1.25 to $13.
Revised Bibles, 95c. to $9.
Prayer and Hymnal, combination sets, 80c. to $11.75.
Prayer, 15c. to $4.25.
Hymnal, 20c. to $4.25.
Key of Heaven, 15c. to $5.
White Celluloid Prayer Books for Confirmation, $1 to $2.
Devotional Classics, white and silver covers, extra fine paper, 18c.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

The "Nu-Broom." IT isn't exactly a new broom, but it's the old kind with a wholly new improvement. At first sight the improvement seems nothing to brag about;—merely a splitting up of the handle and the addition of a couple of rings to keep the split portions together. But when you get the "Nu-Broom" in your hand you fall to wondering what there is in such a simple device to make the heaviest and biggest broom feel so *light*. Why should simply splitting the handle seem to make the broom sweep of itself?

The demonstrator in the Basement will explain why, and will undoubtedly sell you a broom if you handle one a moment. They sell themselves as soon as their merits are known, and they cost no more than the old-fashioned kind.

25c., 30c., 35c. and 40c.

Basement.

Bicycle Shoes. THIS morning we show every proper style of footwear for wheeling. In women's shoes prices begin at $1.60,—a quality that favorably compares with the $3 sort elsewhere. Others up to $5, and at that price the *best* shoe that can be bought. A bicycle shoe for men that deserves special mention. Of kangaroo calf, high cut, with rawhide corrugated soles; excellent value at $2.50.

New Curtains. VERY pretty and effective are these new Ruffled Fish Net Curtains, with lace insertion and lace edges. Beautiful novelties, in eight styles, priced within easy reach. Some at $2.25, and up to $7.85 a pair.

NEW CROSS-STRIPE CURTAINS.

Some are all-cotton; others with silk stripes. A large variety of colors. Prices $1.35 to $6.50.

Third floor.

The Care of Furs. WE have special facilities for the storage of furs and heavy winter garments. No need to worry all summer as to their condition if you bring them to us. Experienced men give the most careful attention to articles entrusted to us. Altering and repairing at reasonable charges.

Second floor.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th ave., 9th and 10th sts.

YOUR YOUNG THIEVES CAUGHT.

Stole Plated Ware and Were Arrested After a Sharp Run.

Four youthful burglars from Cherry Hill, broke into the building 88 John Street, yesterday afternoon and, after securing all the plated ware they could carry away, started through Gold Street toward their homes.

Detective Hahn of the Oak Street Police Station, and Policeman O'Neill of the Old Slip Station, who were standing on the corner of Fulton and Gold Streets, saw the boys coming along with their coats bulging out. The boys saw them too, and started to run away, but all were caught after a sharp run.

Sixteen pieces of silver-plated ware, goblets, decanter-holders, pitchers, &c., were dropped and thrown into wagons by the young burglars in their night, and were recovered.

At the Oak Street Station the little miscreants gave the following names: Patrick Mahoney and William O'Brien, each sixteen years old, of 28 Cherry Street; Peter Hurley, fourteen years old of 37 Cherry Street, and Johnny Connelly, ten years old, of 39 Cherry Street.

Connelly said that all "took a hand in it" and that he broke a pane of glass with his fist, by which they slid back a window sash and entered the place. A steel glass-cutter was found in Mahoney's pocket.

The goods were found to have been stolen from Frederick Kuehne's plated ware and jewelry store, and were valued at $50. Mr. Kuehne later identified the goods and the culprits were sent to the Gerry society's rooms.

Briarwood Pipes Seized in a Raid.

Two prisoners and several boxes of briarwood pipes were taken to Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon in a patrol wagon of the Elizabeth Street Station in charge of two Central Office detectives. The police refused to say anything as to the matter, but it was understood that a place on Bayard Street, and that the pipes were among the goods recovered. It is supposed that the pipes were the proceeds of a recent robbery.

CLERK AND $5,000 MISSING.

Mocaldi Had Access to a Grand Street Restaurant Safe.

A general alarm was sent out last night for Alfonso Mocaldi, thirty-seven years old, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches in height, dark hair and mustache, 170 pounds, and well dressed.

Mocaldi had been employed by Antonio Ferare in the latter's restaurant, at 195 Grand Street. Ferare recently returned from a visit to Italy, and during his absence Mocaldi had the general management of his place of business, including charge of the cash.

On Saturday morning Mocaldi told his fellow-employes in the restaurant that he had some business to attend to which would detain him for several hours, but that he would return in the course of the afternoon. He did not return that afternoon nor on Saturday night. His employer thought nothing about it, however, until yesterday morning, when he became suspicious that all was not right. Mocaldi was the only one who kept the key to the safe, and it was finally concluded to send for an expert locksmith to open it. The safe was opened and it was found that $5,000 in cash, which it contained was missing. Mr. Ferare immediately reported the loss to the police.

Carrier Finds Gen. Carlin's Wallet.

John A. Woods, a mail carrier attached to Station E, in Thirty-second Street, picked up a wallet in Fifth Avenue, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second Street, yesterday morning. It proved to be the one reported lost Saturday night by Gen. William H. Carlin, while he was on his way from the Waldorf-Astoria to Wallack's Theatre. In the wallet were three checks, for $500, $104, and $30, respectively. Bills to the amount of $910 were missing. The wallet was given to the West Thirtieth Street Police officials and later handed to the General, who thanked the mail carrier for his honesty.

ACTIVITY IN GOLF CIRCLES

Ardsley Club's Annual Women's Championship Tournament to be Held in September.

THE MYOPIA AFTER OPEN EVENT

Champion Whigham Deprecates a Rigid Limitation of Entries for the Amateur Contest—Chicago Anxious to Play the Canadians.

The Greens Committee of the Ardsley Golf Club announces that the annual women's championship tournament will be held in the latter part of September. The exact dates are not yet determined, but they will be arranged this week, and in all probability laid before the Executive Committee meeting of the United States Golf Association on Wednesday for ratification. It will be necessary to have the dates announced thus early so that the clubs in the Metropolitan Association may know what days to leave vacant from open tournaments, and that candidates may have sufficient time to prepare.

More women are expected to enter for this event than ever before, and particularly noticeable among the contestants will be many of the younger players, who came prominently to the front last year. The regular greens of the Ardsley Club links have not yet had their Winter covering removed, but by the middle of April the course will be in good shape for use.

It is very likely that at Wednesday's meeting of the Executive Committee the dates for the amateur championship to be held at the Morris County Golf Club will be settled. This contest will also probably be brought off in September. When these dates are known the metropolitan district dates can be arranged up to Dec. 1.

The Myopia Hunt Club, near Boston, has made formal application for the open championship, which may be held in June. As there seems to be no objection, the Executive Committee will grant the request and fix the time. Joseph Lloyd, the present champion, will be with the Essex County Club, at Manchester, Mass., again this season, and he is not unfamiliar with the Myopia course. His chances of winning again are as bright as those of any other, although it will be a hard tussle and any one of half a dozen of the best professionals stand about on a par for the championship prize.

The Amateur Championship.

Wide interest is being taken by all golfers in the amateur championship, and there is a growing feeling that something should be done to limit the number of entries this season. H. J. Whigham of Chicago, the present amateur champion, recently expressed his views as follows:

"There seems also to be a tendency in the East to look for some means of limiting the entries for the amateur championship, to avoid overcrowding. It is quite true that many players enter who cannot possibly expect, without the help of a miracle, to qualify for a place in the first sixteen. But since up to the present time the entries have not been overwhelming it seems rather a pity to legislate against a situation which may never occur. The expedient of throwing the onus upon the various Secretaries of the clubs who enter the names of the players might at least be tried before extreme measures are resorted to. The Executive Committee might request each Secretary to use his common sense and influence to prevent any player in his club from entering unless such a player has a moderate chance of at least appearing among the first sixteen. Any other method of dealing with the subject is fraught with manifold difficulties."

The Onwentsia Golf Club, of which Whigham is a member, is arranging to hold its annual open tournament in September, while that of the Chicago Golf Club will probably come in May. Active playing has already commenced on the Chicago club links, and the members of that club intend to make an effort to have the return match with the Canadian golfers take place on their links. A challenge from the Royal Canadian Golf Association for a team contest was accepted at the annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, and the request made that the match take place in Toronto during the Canadian championships in September. It is desired to have the Canadians visit our country for a return match shortly after, and the Chicago golfers are making efforts to secure this event, if it can be arranged.

The usual Laurel-in-the-Pines silver cup will not be played for next month during the Lakewood Golf Club's open tournament. Instead, all the prizes will be given by the club or individual members, the club having decided to abolish the practice of accepting hotel cups. Active work is going on upon the new grounds, and early in April the new eighteen-hole course will be entirely marked out.

The following officers for the ensuing year have been chosen by the Oakland Golf Club at Bayside, L. I.: President—Walter R. Lawrence; Vice Presidents—John H. Taylor; Treasurer—Edgar S. Tarton; Secretary—Malcolm M. Graham; Captain—Walter J. Travis; Greens Committee—J. H. Taylor and Lawrence Embree.

Intercollegiate Tournament.

Entries for the intercollegiate golf championship tournament, which is to be played May 4, 5, 6, and 7, at the Ardsley Club, close April 15, with Joseph H. Choate, Jr., at Harvard University. Instead of being an annual contest, the individual and team championships will hereafter be played semi-annually, so another college tournament will take place in the Autumn.

The Columbia University Golf Club is endeavoring to make a better showing than last year, and has several men who may develop into very good players. One of the best is W. H. Dixon of the Rockaway Hunt Club, a member of its golf team, who did some very creditable work last year in various open tournaments. Louis Livingston, Jr., who holds the amateur championship of the Westbrook Golf Club at Islip, L. I., and the J. M. Knapp gold medal is a Columbia student, and another able golfer is Cornelius Fellowes, Jr., who holds the amateur championship of the Morristown Field Club.

The Camden Golf Club has just been incorporated and work on the clubhouse in Knight Park, about four miles from the city, begins to-day. The Directors are E. H. Chew, W. C. Dayton, G. Franklin Davis, Jr., Augustus H. Reene, W. Foster Reene, E. E. Read, Jr., W. J. Sewell, Jr., Peter Von Voorhees, and George J. Bergen.

William M. McCawley, one of Philadelphia's hustling golfers, is getting a team from the Merion Cricket Club to go to Pittsburg and enter the team competition announced by the Allegheny Country Club for a $250 silver cup, June 16, 17, and 18. Six players are to constitute a team, and many leading clubs will send competitors.

The Flushing Golf Club is getting its course in condition for the season, but will not allow the regular greens to be played on until May. They have recently had their Winter covering taken off, and a thin layer of rich soil has been spread over them. Within a month they will be covered with a thick velvet-like coat of grass, and will be in splendid shape early in May.

Club Men of New York.

"Club Men of New York" for 1898-9, which was issued on Saturday, has been so enlarged that it includes the full membership of representative clubs of New York. The book, which is the work of The Republic Press, 154 Nassau Street, is handsomely bound in dark red cloth, and in its 734 pages devoted to club matters, are contained the membership of 143 organizations, making almost 34,000 names, having an aggregate membership of 74,000, and in addition there appear over 20,000 memberships in out-of-town organizations. Great care has been taken by the publishers of the work to have the information contained in it accurate, and in addition to consulting the official lists of the club members, a personal letter of inquiry was sent to each person whose name appears in the book. In addition to giving the names of the club to which each one belongs, his occupation and business and home addresses are added. Historical sketches of all the prominent New York clubs, and a large number of handsome half-tone pictures of clubhouses are other features of the work. "Club Men of New York" is a handy reference book for both the office and the library, and it stands alone in its peculiar field, there being no publication either in this city or the United States resembling it.

SEVENTH REGIMENT SHOOT.

Final Matches of the Season Decided—Corp. Stewart's Good Work.

An exceptionally large number of members of the Seventh Regiment turned out at the armory on Saturday night to compete in the final matches of the season, and the shooting continued until early yesterday morning. In addition to the members who competed for the prizes in the duplicate and six-prize match, there were many who tried for sharpshooters' bars, but only five of these made the required 65 points.

Corp. J. R. Stewart won first prize in the six-prize match, with a score of 68. The latter's score also enabled him to qualify as an expert, he having previously made 63 for rapid fire. In this match members who had previously won a prize in a competition during the season could only compete for the first three prizes. The conditions were seven shots standing and seven shots prone. The scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	34	34	68
Private E. W. Zentgraf, Co. G	34	33	67
Private J. N. Emley, Co. G	34	33	67
Private L. Clarke, Co. F	34	33	67
Private D. C. Mayer, Co. C	33	34	67
Private F. C. Robinson, Co. G	32	34	66

Other good scores:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private C. B. Dutton, Co. F	33	34	67
Lieut. C. M. Farmelan, Staff	34	33	67
Private R. K. Potter, Co. I	33	34	67
Private E. E. Clark, Co. E	33	34	67

The duplicate match resulted in a tie for first place between Privates C. E. Dutton and L. L. Clarke of Company F, and B. H. Weisker and A. E. Wells of Company E. The former team were awarded first prize for the highest score. Results:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private C. E. Dutton, Co. F	7	5	12
Private L. L. Clarke, Co. F	7	6	13
Private B. H. Weisker, Co. E	6	6	12
Private A. E. Wells, Co. E	6	6	12
Corp. W. H. Ford, Co. A	7	4	11
Corp. F. W. Perkins, Co. F	7	4	11

The following qualified as sharpshooters:

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Private L. L. Clarke, Co. F	34	33	67
Lance Corp. C. W. Wood, Co. B	32	33	65
Private W. H. Evans, Co. G	31	34	65
Sergt. T. B. Taylor, Co. I	32	33	65
Private E. Lincoln, Co. K	31	34	65

The following qualified as experts:

	Deliberate.	Rapid Fire.
Capt. R. McLean, Co. K	68	65
Corp. J. R. Stewart, Co. B	68	65

RIFLE CLUB AND MOORE PRIZES.

Annual Competition in Progress at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory.

The annual competition for the Rifle Club and Moore trophies began at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory on Saturday night, and some excellent scores resulted. The Rifle Club match is for teams of twelve, and the Moore trophy is competed for by teams of eighteen. The teams shoot in squads of six, and the scores made by the companies in the Rifle Club match which will end next Saturday, will be added to the scores of the final squad of six men who will shoot on April 2, to decide the Moore trophy match.

Company G made the best showing Saturday night, but as Company H has made the best showing in past matches it is expected that its team next Saturday night will make a big enough score to win the Rifle Club trophy and place the company in the lead for the Moore trophy. The conditions of the match are seven shots standing at 200 yards and seven shots prone at 500 yards. The scores:

COMPANY G.

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Corp. J. Slator	31	34	65
Sergt. P. F. Burns	30	34	64
Corp. J. A. Sayles	32	31	63
Private C. Levien	29	33	62
Sergt. J. J. Greville	28	33	61
Private W. Weeks	24	26	50
Total	174	191	365

	200 Yards.	500 Yards.	Total.
Company H	162	196	358
Company I	170	182	352
Company K	180	161	341
Company E	168	150	318
Company A	153	150	303

Yousouf Makes a Statement.

Yousouf, the "Terrible Turk," whose wrestling encounter with Ernest Roeber at Madison Square Garden Saturday night came to such a sudden and unsatisfactory conclusion, makes the following statement through an interpreter:

Do not judge me harshly for my treatment of Roeber. I meant the man no harm and I am sorry that I hurt him. I am a stranger in a strange land. My language is not that of the men who stood with me upon the platform. There was great talk and many spoke at once. Pierri, my second, explained what the referee was saying. I understood him to order that we should wrestle upon the mat. I was there to wrestle, not to make faces. Roeber would not measure strength or skill. He kept sprinting around in a circle outside the mat. When I reached for him he was near the edge of the platform and sprang back. I touched him, truly, but it was his own movement, rather than contact with my hands, that sent him over. I do not need to foul any man to win. I have never been defeated, nor do I believe the man lives who can vanquish me. It was my first match in America. Would I not be a great fool to throw away certain victory? Now this is what I say. I will prove my words. If Roeber will face me again I will yield to his every condition, within the rules, and the winner shall take all. But there must be ropes around the platform so that Roeber cannot jump off to avoid me. They tell me Americans boast of love of fair play. Give me, then, fair play, although I am but a Turk, and let me show you people whether I am a wrestler or a vain boaster.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Reversal of Judgment in the Harness Horse Class at Durland's Exoited Comment.

STRATHMEATH'S NEW HOME

Star Pointer, the Pacing King, and Guinette May Be Shown at the Parkway Meeting—Fred Gebhard's Steeplechasers Will Be Sold Next Week.

The horse show at Durland's Riding Academy last week was a decided success, both from a financial standpoint and as regards the class of horses shown. The judging throughout was quite satisfactory, but there were a few disappointments. One case in particular which excited some comment was the placing, on Monday night, of Lieutenant Wilkes first in Class 12, for single harness horses. In a similar class at the National Horse Show last Fall Lieutenant Wilkes was awarded third prize, and The Whirl of the Town, Charles F. Bates's stepper, won the blue ribbon. Mr. Bates's gelding was entered in Class 12, and he was awarded second prize. The result was a big surprise to Mr. Bates and his friends and to most of the spectators, who remembered the result at Madison Square Garden, but the stout whip took the matter good-naturedly and solaced himself with winning a number of other prizes. The riding of the women at the Durland show was a pretty feature and proved to be an attraction, for most of them were well-known equestriennes, and their presence in the ring brought a large number of their friends to the show.

***

Green B. Morris has presented to Milton Young old Strathmeath; a bay gelding, ten years old, by Strathmore-Flower of Meath, and the old horse will spend his remaining years at the McGrathiana Stock Farm, in luxurious ease. Strathmeath had a great career on the turf. As two years old he started in 10 races and won 5; at three, he started 16 times and won 5 races, among them the American Derby; at four, 22 starts saw him first home 12 times; at five years, he won 13 races out of 27 starts; at six, he started 20 times and won 7 races; at seven, 20 starts and won 10; at eight, 10 starts and won 3—making a total of 134 races, of which he won 55 and was placed numerous times. Strathmeath's career is another illustration of how geldings last on the turf. He has earned his freedom and a good home, which he will, no doubt, find at McGrathiana, where he can doubtless play the rôle of chaperon for the yearlings, as old Parole does at the Ranocas Stud.

***

The following Judges have been selected for the Washington horse show to be held in Convention Hall, Washington, D. C., May 4 to 7. Thoroughbred hunters and thoroughbreds, Frank Ware, New York; trotters and roadster classes, Hamilton Busbey, New York; saddle horse classes, W. Fred Pressgrave, Bryn Mawr, Penn., and Frank Ware, New York; harness classes, Prescott Lawrence, Newport, R. I.; Reginald W. Rives, New York, and Col. Edward Morrell, Philadelphia, Penn.; hunters and jumpers, R. F. Collier, New York and H. L. Herbert, New York. The judges for the hackney classes have not been definitely decided upon, but they will be announced shortly.

***

If F. M. Ware brings to a head his plan of giving a trotting meeting at the Parkway Driving Club in June New York horsemen may have an opportunity of seeing Star Pointer, the champion pacer of the world, and Guinette, which James A. Murphy, the owner of both, believes to be the next fastest pacer to his champion. Mr. Murphy spoke some time ago to Mr. Ware about the idea of giving an early meeting, and he promised at the time that if such a meeting were arranged he would do everything in his power to make it a success. He offered to exhibit Star Pointer and Guinette without compensation, and the appearance of the pair alone would bring out a large attendance.

***

The trotting track at Waverly, N. J., the property of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, is to be put in first-class condition. It is to be plowed up, a heavy coating of dressing added, and on top of this a coat of loam. The constant scraping for bicycles last year took all the life out of the track. The Mutual Driving Club of Newark, which last year held the matinée over the Dwyer track at Elizabethport, will return to the Waverly track.

***

Only very few of the good thoroughbreds of this country have been gray, and a thoroughbred of any class with a pure white coat is rarer still. White Cross, a two-year-old colt by Palestine-Black Girl, owned by V. L. Kirkman, is an exception to the rule. He is a thoroughbred, pure white, and, what is thought by racing men to be more remarkable on account of his color, he has shown in his work at Cumberland Park some great speed, going a quarter in 0:28 recently.

***

Horatio Bottomley, who recently purchased the Derby candidate Hawfinch for 5,000 guineas, won his first race a few weeks ago in a selling steeplechase at Plumpton, England, with the four-year-old Rigo. The latter is an American-bred colt, by Longfellow-Rena B. Twelve horses started, and Rigo won in a canter. Entered to be sold at 50 guineas, the colt was bought in at 250 guineas.

***

J. P. Rogers is one of the busiest of the big crowd of trainers of trotting horses now located at the Parkway track, near King's Highway, L. I. He has completed arrangements to handle among others a very fast gelding by Pilot Medium, out of the dam of Belle F., 2:15¼. The gelding has a mark of 2:19½, but so far as training is concerned he is practically green, for he has been handled up to date only by his owner, who makes no pretension of being a trainer.

***

Fred Gebhard has thought over his idea of sending his steeplechaser Olindo to England as a candidate for the English Grand National Steeplechase, and has decided instead to sell out his entire string of "timber-toppers." They will be sold next Monday at the American Horse Exchange. Among others in the lot will be Olindo, one of the best steeplechasers in the country, and Rodman and Becky Rolfe, both good steeplechasers.

***

The Lexington papers point with a pardonable degree of pride to the fact that, notwithstanding the retirement of so many Kentucky trotting horse breeders during the past few months, there are twenty-three men actively engaged in breeding trotting horses in Fayette County. They have an aggregate of 9,491 acres devoted to the breeding and rearing of the trotting horse.

***

Thirty-five thousand dollars will be distributed to winners of stakes and purses in the Kansas Grand Circuit, which begins Aug. 9 at Parsons, and ends Oct. 8 at Guthrie, Oklahoma. The cities included in the circuit and between these dates are Parsons, Fredonia, Erie, Wichita, (Wichita State Fair Association,) Chanute, Independence, (Petroleum Park,) Coffeyville, and Guthrie. Eight weeks' racing with short shipments and plenty of competition among the railways for the business ought to give horsemen a chance to earn a dollar or two when such good purses are offered.

***

Kelly, 2:27, full brother of Expressive, 2:12½, by Electioneer, out of Esther, by Express, is at Belgravia Farm, Mount Kackson, Va. He will soon be trained at Harrisonburg, Penn., by O. A. Trowbridge for the campaign of 1898. It is thought that he will beat his record by a number of seconds.

***

Charles M. Reed, a millionaire of Erie, Penn., has purchased from John E. Madden the promising two-year-old bay colt Hapsburg, by imported Candlemas-Lady Reel. Mr. Reed is the owner of many fast and high-priced trotters, but it is only lately that he has taken a fancy to thoroughbreds.

***

Eton Jacket, the chestnut filly, by imported Whistle Jacket-Reply, by Enquirer, out of Tassel, who showed to advantage in this section last season, dropped dead on the track just as she passed the judges in the finish of the third race at New Orleans on March 22.

***

The veteran driver James Dougrey is the proprietor of a hotel at Saratoga Lake. He has scraped two mile tracks on the lake shore near his hotel for the benefit of his customers, to settle their disputes there about the speed of their horses.

***

The New Jersey State Board of Taxation has reduced the assessment on the Monmouth Park race track property from $100,000 to $50,000. The property will be offered for sale at auction on April 19, an upset price of $50,000 being placed upon it.

***

Joseph Leiter, the big wheat operator of Chicago, is buying light harness stock. At the Splan sale, held in Chicago recently, he paid $1,375 for the pacer Red Leaf, 2:11¼, and $1,975 for the pacer Alsymont, 2:14¾.

***

Monbells, by Monaco, 2:19½, out of Beautiful Bells, 2:29, is said to be showing great speed, and is sure to add another to the long list of his dam's representatives in the speedy brigade.

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THE NEW LONDON BOAT RACE.

Cornell Objects to the Change of Date Suggested.

ITHACA, March 27.—The report that Yale and Harvard desire to change the date of the triangular race, set for June 23 or 24, at New London, was not received with satisfaction here. Capt. Colson said to-day that it would be almost impossible for Cornell to race later than the date originally suggested, since the crew will require the intervening time to prepare for its second race, with Pennsylvania and Columbia, on July 1. It would be out of the question to row two big races within the same week, as the crews would not have sufficient time to return from New London and get in shape in so short a time.

Should the second race be transferred to an earlier date, it is probable that Cornell could arrange to meet Yale and Harvard after their commencement exercises, as they desire. It is not thought probable here, however, that the date for the second race will be changed.

DR. JOHN HALL ILL.

The Rev. Dr. John Hall, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, has been confined to his home, 712 Fifth Avenue, since last Thursday, suffering from prostration. Dr. Hall's physical condition became so exhausted in his labors during the recent church troubles that his physician, Dr. Richard Magee of 32 West Forty-eighth Street, ordered him to take a rest and to stay at home until he had fully recovered. Dr. Magee said last night that Dr. Hall's illness was not serious, and hoped that the venerable pastor would be about in a week.

At Dr. Hall's residence last night it was said that he was resting easily, and that no serious results were apprehended. Dr. Hall was to have preached in Boston yesterday. The pulpit of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church was filled yesterday morning by one of the clergymen connected with the missions of the church.

Clergyman's House Damaged by Fire.

The house occupied by the Rev. W. S. Coffey of St. Paul's Church of East Chester was damaged by fire yesterday. The servant was preparing dinner when flames broke out in the kitchen. Before they could be subdued the kitchen and a room on the second floor were wrecked and the house flooded with water. A week ago the old rectory of St. Paul's was burned. The loss by the fire yesterday was less than a thousand dollars.

Rapid Transit Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of property owners and others interested in having the northern section of the city provided at once with additional transit facilities will be held at the Athenaeum, (Young Men's Christian Association Hall,) One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. Among those who have accepted an invitation to address the meeting are the Hon. T. C. Crain, ex-City Chamberlain; Bartow S. Weeks, Arthur C. Butts, and others.

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entitled "Baby's Fairyland," appears in the Easter number—both words and music.

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STREET RAILROAD BILLS

Many Measures of Value to the Companies Enacted by the Legislature.

MR. LAUTERBACH SUCCESSFUL

The Platt and Croker Men Unite to Give Him and the Interests He Represents What They Want.

ALBANY, March 27.—The nearer the end of the legislative session approaches the more noticeable becomes the series of measures in the interest of the surface railways, to which the methods of mystery used in the passage of the Eldridge bill first directed public attention.

The latest of these bills to arouse suspicion is one introduced by Senator Wilcox, professing simply to amend the railroad law "relative to extension of time for the performance of acts required by the article." This bill amends Section 142 of the railroad law so as to provide that "any company that has heretofore constructed or been authorized to construct or is now operating an elevated or street surface railroad shall be deemed to have been duly incorporated, notwithstanding any failure on the part of the Commissioners to insert in its articles of association provisions complying with the statutory requirements relative to such articles."

In just whose interest this measure was brought forward is not known, but it is the belief of legislators familiar with the surface railroad conditions of New York City that it is a part of the plan carried out more elaborately in the Eldridge bill to revive, legalize, and validate numerous old, lapsed, and illegal charters for surface railways in what are now the Boroughs of Manhattan, the Bronx, and Brooklyn. The Wilcox bill, it is pointed out, would make legal unused franchises of companies which failed to comply with the statutory requirements, and by reviving these, may practically abrogate the charter provision for the sale of all franchises to the highest bidder.

The Wilcox bill is on the general orders calendar of the Senate, but was laid aside when reached yesterday. The fact that no effort was then made to advance it, practically means that it cannot pass, and is construed as indicating that the interests behind it found that all they desired in the direction of resuscitating obsolete franchises was accomplished by the Eldridge bill.

Another of Senator Wilcox's bills, which was expected to be taken up in the Senate yesterday, but was not, is that permitting any street surface railroad corporation to construct a street surface railroad through any tunnel or depressed road now constructed or hereafter to be constructed in any public park, and to extend the same upon the surface of any street or avenue adjacent to or terminating at such parks, any special, local or general statute to the contrary notwithstanding. The effect of this would be to open up the entire west side in New York City to the street railways, and representatives of the West Side Property Owners' Association were here to oppose the bill. The bill has so little time left it now that it hardly can pass.

A companion to Senator Wilcox's bill to open all the streets on the west side to the surface roads is Senator Page's bill to admit them to West Ninety-sixth Street, from which they are now debarred by special statute. This bill is also on the Senate general order calendar.

Senator Page is also the author of another bill in the street railway series, which, however, seems to be in the public interest in that it allows the Third Avenue Railroad Company to cross such viaducts and bridges in upper New York as are necessary for the connection of its down-town lines with its newly acquired Huckleberry lines "so as to afford a continuous ride for one fare." This measure will be up for final passage in the Senate to-morrow night.

It appears probable that Assemblyman Trainor's bill to exempt street railroad companies in New York from the 3 and 5 per cent. franchise tax, under certain conditions, will be passed by the Senate. It is understood to be one of Edward Lauterbach's bills, and as Mr. Lauterbach's influence, backed by that of Mr. Platt, was strong enough to put through the Eldridge bill, with all its sweeping concessions to the surface roads, it is not expected to fail in this instance, in spite of the vigorous opposition made by Senator Cantor.

It is believed by lawyers among the legislators that the Eldridge bill will be found practically to destroy in large measure the effect of the charter provision for the sale of all surface transportation franchises, and the prediction is made that when the privileges, concessions, and immunities granted by the present Legislature to the surface roads of New York City become generally known a sensation rivaling that produced by the original Huckleberry grants will be created.

A noteworthy feature of all this street railway legislation is that it is strictly bipartisan. Platt men and Croker men have united to give Mr. Lauterbach and the interests he represents what they want.

CURFEW LAW NEEDED HERE.

Public Schools Report Argues for Keeping Children Home at Night and Gives Interesting Figures.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 27.—The annual report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction which will be transmitted to the Legislature to-morrow evening, advocates the adoption of a "curfew law" to keep boys and girls from the streets at night. It says:

"The curfew ordinance in many cities is attracting attention. Over 300 cities and towns in the West have adopted the ordinance, which requires all children under fifteen years of age, unless accompanied by parents or guardians, or absent with leave, to be at home at 9 o'clock in the evening in the Summer and at 8 o'clock in Winter. The result has been a decrease of from 50 to 75 per cent. in the number of arrests of children. There has been a reduction of from 50 to 100 per cent. in commitments of youths to reform schools. The curfew law is opposed by those who consider it an infringement upon personal liberty, but it may well be asked whether society and the State should not have the power to protect themselves against vicious tendencies in street education. Statistics tell that last year there were 179,000 arrests of children under sixteen years of age."

The report calls attention to attempts made to use public schools for the purpose of distributing vile literature among the young. Detection of some does not deter others from continuing the practice.

Ninety-one school districts failed to furnish proof of compliance with the law requiring instruction in narcotics. These districts were notified that public money would be withheld because of such failure.

The work of education during the past year, it declares, "is a record which the people of a great State may well contemplate with justifiable pride." The total expenditure for public schools was $26,689,856, an increase in one year of $3,516,026, and in twelve years of $13,404,870. The general expenditures for all public educational interests directly connected with the department were $27,750,425, an increase over the previous year of $3,584,701.

The number of children of school age was 1,668,949, an increase of 17,091.

The number of children who attended school at any time was 1,203,199, an increase of 27,125.

The average daily attendance was 820,254, an increase of 48,200.

The number of teachers employed was 34,885, an increase of 565. There were 3,090 school districts, in which the average attendance was 10 or less.

The report gives in detail the school system in operation in Greater New York. It declares it to be "a system of organization that has been framed after the most thorough study of the problems involved, and with full knowledge of local conditions and possibilities."

The report advocates the establishment of teachers' pension funds.

Mr. Platt and Legislation at Albany.

Senator Platt returned to Washington early yesterday, so as to be on the scene for the developments expected there to-day. Before he went he received calls from State Senators Krum and Pavey and Assemblymen Allds and O'Grady. Later it was reported at the Republican headquarters that Senator Pavey's bill transferring the canals from State to Federal control is to be killed, and that no further attempt is to be made to resurrect the Bipartisan Rapid Transit Commission bill. It was further said that, with the exception of appropriation bills, the Legislature would take no action upon any of the measures now pending in both houses.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* is on every wrapper.

NUSSBAUM BANKRUPTCY BILL.

Its Supporters in the Assembly Hopeful of Its Passage.

ALBANY, March 27.—Senator Nussbaum's bill in relation to the estates of insolvent debtors was reported from the Assembly Committee on Rules last week with amendments, ordered printed as amended, and restored to its place on the special order of second and third reading, where it now is.

Speaker O'Grady favors the bill, and Assemblyman Perkins of Rochester, who has charge of it in the House, is hopeful of its passage. Senator Nussbaum says it is sure to go through, and he does not doubt that the Governor will sign it when it does.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE'S STORY.

Hours After Cutting His Throat and Wrists He Sought Help, Saying He Had Been Assaulted.

A man with a terrible gash in his throat and both wrists cut was led into a druggist's store at 325 Eighth Avenue by a woman yesterday morning. The wounds were so serious that the druggist could do nothing except summon an ambulance from the New York Hospital, where the man was taken for treatment.

The injured man could only speak in gasps, but was able to say that he was John Perhan, fifty-eight years old; that he lived at 344 Eighth Avenue, and that he had been assaulted at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street by a stranger, who first cut his throat with a knife and then cut both of his wrists. His story was not believed and he was put under arrest on the charge of having attempted to commit suicide.

From inquiries made by Detectives Perkins and Milburn of the West Twentieth Street Station, it was learned that Perhan was formerly a butcher, but had been for a long time out of employment. For the last four or five years he had occupied a small room in the house of T. O'Gara, an undertaker, at 344 Eighth Avenue. Annie Fox, Mr. O'Gara's servant, was in the kitchen at 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning, when Perhan appeared. He had a handkerchief wound around his throat, and was evidently suffering greatly. He told the girl that he had been cut by a man on Eighth Avenue, near Twenty-seventh Street, at 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, and wanted her to send for an ambulance. She gave him 10 cents with which to go to Bellevue Hospital, and then went to mass.

On her return, about three-quarters of an hour later, she found him still in the kitchen. He left as soon as she came in and went into the butcher's shop of Alfred Weis, next door. There he repeated the same story, and said he wanted an ambulance, and a woman who was in the butcher's shop led him to the pharmacy across the street.

In the man's room the detectives found ample evidence that he had attempted to commit suicide. The bed clothing was covered with blood, as was some of the clothing he had worn at the time. He had presumably attempted to kill himself some time early Saturday morning, and had fallen on the bed to die. A blood-stained jackknife was found in his clothing.

Perhan is not expected to recover, and the authorities of the New York Hospital said that they would transfer him to Bellevue Hospital.

JUSTICE FOR GEN. McLEWEE.

Ex-Gov. Morton Writes that He Would Not Have Removed Him if He Had Known Certain Facts.

Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, who was formerly Inspector General of the State National Guard, and was removed by Gov. Morton for criticising the report of Inspector General McAlpin, said yesterday that he had received a letter from former Gov. Morton avowing that the action of removal would not have taken place if certain facts had been known by Mr. Morton. The letter Gen. McLewee has received reads:

681 Fifth Avenue, New York,
March 24, 1898.

Dear General: I regret the delay that has occurred in endeavoring to adjust the matters in your behalf arising from the fact of your removal from office as Inspector General, and without going into details regarding these efforts I beg to advise you of the situation, as follows:

I wrote to Gov. Black on Dec. 20th, giving him a general statement of the facts. In that letter I requested the Governor to revoke so much of my order of Dec. 31, 1896, as removed you from office, if he felt he had the power to make such revocation, and to direct that a full and honorable discharge be issued to you.

Gov. Black is doubtful of his power to revoke the order, and has been so advised by competent legal authority. As to your discharge, that can and will be issued to you upon application made by you.

In my letter to the Governor, I stated that had I been aware at the time of making the removal order of facts and conditions which have since come to my knowledge, I would not have removed you from office, and I was not then aware that you had served almost twenty-five years in the National Guard, and the completion of which period would have entitled you to the gold long-service medal so much prized by members of the Guard.

In view of the opinion of competent judges, in the military service of the State, that you were a capable and efficient officer, especially so as Inspector General, I now desire that opportunity be afforded you for the completion of that term of service, and to obtain this mark of distinction your full and honorable discharge will be accorded you upon your application therefor, and I trust that you will have no difficulty in obtaining an appointment that will enable you to complete your full twenty-five years of service. Yours truly,

LEVI P. MORTON.

Gen. Frederick C. McLewee, 18 Lafayette Place, New York.

Mr. Morton was not in the city yesterday. He will return home this morning.

MISS BROWNE'S AFFLICTION.

Boston Woman on La Burgogne Suffering from Mental Trouble.

Miss Nellie G. Browne, a young Boston woman, who has been studying music in Paris, was among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Bourgogne. When she left the vessel the stewardess, Mme. Jeannette, accompanied her, and it was understood that the stewardess would take her to her home in Boston.

It was learned that Miss Browne was suffering from some mental trouble and frequent attacks of hysteria. When put upon the steamship by friends at Havre she was placed in the charge of Capt. Santelli, and though she enjoyed the freedom of the ship, the stewardess kept her in sight and the surgeon treated her. She said that she was going home to her father, who was dying.

Inquiry in Boston elicited the information that her father, who is a furniture manufacturer, lives at the Hotel Bellevue. Though eighty years old, he is in good health. A cable from a stranger, he said, announced his daughter's sailing, but he did not know that she was in any way afflicted.

Not Invited to Wedding, Tried to Die.

Moritz Jankowitz, a dry goods dealer at 418 Washington Street, Hoboken, whose home is at 422 Washington Street, was found unconscious last night in a room behind his store, where he had turned on the gas. He was revived with little trouble, and said he tried to kill himself because Daniel Rosenberg of 519 Bloomfield Street owed him a large amount, and he was afraid he would not get it, as Rosenberg was squandering a lot of money to-night on his daughter's wedding, to which Jankowitz said he had not been invited.

Rosenberg declared that he was able and willing to pay Jankowitz all he owed him.

Mrs. Jankowitz said her husband had been despondent of late because business was bad, and had frequently threatened to kill himself.

Fire in the "White Elephant."

The fire from a cigarette at 10 o'clock last night in the smoking room on the second floor of the "White Elephant," a resort kept by J. P. Ellis at 470 Sixth Avenue, started a blaze in the building which threatened its destruction. Some artificial palm leaves caught fire, and the flames spread to other furnishings in the room and continued to the floors above. There was much excitement among the frequenters of the place, and with the fire engines came an immense crowd of spectators. The fire was extinguished in a half hour, after causing $1,000 damage to the building and half as much to the contents.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

CUBA TO BE ONE OF THE UNITED STATES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Permit me, an American, with no Spanish or Cuban admixture, to direct attention, from the standpoint of a property holder in Cuba, to a few common fallacies regarding the unfortunate, beautiful, and bountiful island about which so much is written and so little is known by those who write, and especially as to our ability to govern the Spanish-Cuban population.

When actively engaged in the Southern States, immediately after the war, we always knew a Northern man on his first trip South. His first question was, "What are you going to do with the niggers?" Our reply was, "Pay them for their work." When that was done the problem was solved. In turn the croaker has asked what will we do with the French of New Orleans, the cowboys of Texas, the half-breeds of Mexico, the Indians of the plains, the hoodlums and Chinese of California, the Alaskans, &c., all of whom seem to be getting on very well, without receiving special attention from Washington. The more worthless have been, and still are, being supplanted by a better populace when they fail to profit by the advantages afforded them by a greater civilization.

On the Island of Key West and in the village of Tampa, in Florida, the Spanish and Cubans far outnumber all the others combined. They are industrious, and both places have been built and are supported by their labor, and their business, social, and moral status is a decided improvement on that of the natives. By their industry two of the largest and most flourishing towns in the State have been built and are sustained.

Statistics will show that the exports of the Island of Cuba are much greater per capita in value than those of any State in our Union. Our people are more industrious, but the soil and climate of Cuba are superior to ours. There is no bill to pay for fertilizers and a very small bill for clothes; none for fuel except to cook with, and habitations do not require provision against cold weather. Glass windows and warming apparatus form no part of a Cuban house.

Recognizing these advantages, a few Americans have first and last invested money in plantations, warehouses, dwellings, &c We were satisfied with Spanish Government, or we would not have invested, but we are not satisfied with unauthorized American interference. We do object to being plundered and to having our estates burned by insurgents armed and equipped with money procured by the sale of bonds at 50 cents on the dollar, which is the price the newspapers have stated that Mr. Astor paid for his holdings. Why Mr. Astor or other rich men should be protected while scheming to rob and plunder us by destroying our property, held under the protection of a friendly nation, is not apparent.

It has been expressly stated by well-informed Americans, Spaniards, Cubans, and Englishmen that the war could not and cannot exist but for the assistance received from people in the United States, and this statement has never been contradicted, for it is the truth.

Avarice and greed were the incentives that brought a devastating, merciless war upon a contented, industrious people in a time of their greatest prosperity. Not one of the instigators of the war owned property on the island.

Statistics show that Cuba in the years 1893 and 1894 was more prosperous than in many years before, and the Government was satisfactory to the industrious and the prudent. Money was plentiful. Adventurers were, however, not wanting, who made love of country—patriotism—their pretext. Everybody that has taken the pains and the cost to investigate knows that this pretense is false.

Of course, some honest people were deluded and made followers, but more were driven to follow by fear of starvation. Destruction of property, of means of subsistence, of lives of innocent women and children and the aged and the infirm, by war and by famine, was and is their mission.

Our commercial and manufacturing interests will soon recognize the necessity for the purchase of Cuba, and that Congress will ultimately do their bidding is my desire and firm belief. American money is now being invested in real estate in Havana and other Cuban cities, anticipating such action. Whether Spain will sell Cuba will be learned when representative men in their several spheres, like Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Depew, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Ramon O. Williams, &c., are commissioned with the grand undertaking that is worthy of the best efforts of the first statesmen, diplomatic and financial, of the present or any time.

The requirements of the Island of Cuba at this time would afford opportunities for profitable investments of large sums of unemployed money, for the employment of mechanics, and for the sale of surplus stocks of goods. It would give an impetus to business of every kind that nothing else can, very much the same as was our experience after the civil war, and no country in the world ever knew such an era of prosperity as that was.

My statements are the result of observation made during annual and more frequent prolonged visits to Cuba in the past ten years. Speculators, manufacturers of firearms, Cuban bondholders, &c., are ruining us. If any one acquainted with Cuban affairs and having property on the island and the welfare of a people driven to destitution and despair at heart can show differently, let him be heard. And here I wish to repeat that the destruction of our property on the Island of Cuba, the misery of its inhabitants, the destitution and famine that prevail there are attributable more at this time to the avarice, greed, and low cunning of a few selfish, thoughtless, or unprincipled people in this country than to the Cuban Spaniards of any and every degree.

The insurgents openly declare that their policy is rule or ruin; they have effected ruin and nothing but ruin of property, homes, families, hopes, and provision for the defenseless, the aged, and the infirm. They openly propose to continue in that course. Reason and regard for the rights of others are no part of their programme.

Such are the people that a deadhead blatherskite with less than a week's observation in Cuba proposed in Congress yesterday to place in a position to control the destinies and to dominate the property holders of Cuba, whether by inheritance or acquisition, after calling on his Maker to witness his proposition to have the United States assume the part of the dog in the manger as affecting Spain. He is not the first or only traveler of a week's experience in Cuba, more properly Havana, that has got cheap or free notoriety.

Independence is an impossibility.

Complete assured autonomy would be satisfactory.

Annexation by treaty is destiny, easy, honorable, and profitable; by conquest, costly and uncertain. J. A. WOOD.

New York, March 25, 1898.

COLLEGE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. Calvin Thomas of Columbia University, in a recent communication to your valuable paper, gravely contends that a boy can be easily prepared for college by a six-year course of study, commencing at the age of ten.

Yet the sixteen-year-old boy when he presents himself for examination for admission to Columbia must, after Jan. 1, 1899, be prepared to pass in Latin, Greek, mathematics, French, German, and English on "the plan recommended by the conferences on uniform entrance requirements held at Columbia University Feb. 1, 1896." This plan, briefly stated, requires passage without condition in these studies:

In Latin—Translations of passages from Cicero's speech on the Manilian law, the four speeches against Cataline, and either the speech for Archias or the fourteenth Philippic "with additional speeches" at the option of the teacher, 90 to 120 pages "in all"; the first six books of Vergil's Aeneid, "with additional selections from Ovid and Vergil, 6,000 to 8,000 verses in all," with "questions designed to list the candidate's understanding of the passages, and also questions on the subject matter; sight translation of passages from Nepos Caesar and Ovid, Cicero's speeches, Vergil and Ovid's Metamorphoses accompanied by questions on "ordinary forms, constructions, and idioms, and on prosody;" a "thorough examination" on the second, third, and fourth orations of Cicero against Cataline, "directed to testing the candidate's mastery of the forms, constructions and idioms of the language; the test to consist in part of writing simple Latin prose, involving the use of such words, constructions, and idioms only as occur in the orations prescribed;" and "the translation into Latin prose of a passage of connected English narrative" from one of the required English works.

In Mathematics—Algebra, including quadratic equations and plane geometry.

In Greek—A thorough knowledge of the general grammatical principles of Attic prose Greek, the test to be made on the first two books of Xenophon's Anabasis, with translations of English into Greek; sight translations of passage "to show an accurate knowledge of the forms and structure of the language, and an intelligent comprehension of the whole passage;" ability to translate a passage from the first 493 verses of the Homeric odes, sight translations of "a passage of ordinary difficulty" from the Iliad or Odyssey; translation of a passage of connected English narrative into Attic prose.

In French—Sight translation of ordinary nineteenth century prose into clear and idiomatic English, as a test of having read at least 400 duodecimo pages from the works of at least three different authors; translation of sentences of short connected passages from English into French, and a knowledge of elementary grammar and pronunciation.

In German—Rudiments of grammar, syntax, and word order, as learned from reading not less than 200 duodecimo pages of simple German; sight translation of German into English; translation of English into German, and pronunciation.

In English—"No applicant will be accepted in English whose work is notably deficient in point of spelling, grammar, idiom, punctuation, or division into paragraphs." Required, "the writing of a paragraph or two on each of several topics * * * to show the candidate's power of clear and accurate expression * * * and a general knowledge of the substance of the books."

Prescribed readings for the examination for 1898 are: "Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' Books I. and II.; Pope's 'Iliad,' Books I. and XXII.; the Sir Roger de Coverley Papers in The Spectator; Goldsmith's 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' Coleridge's 'Ancient Mariner,' Southey's 'Life of Nelson,' Carlyle's Essay on Burns, Lowell's 'Vision of Sir Launfal,' Hawthorne's 'The House of the Seven Gables,'" for "reading and composition," and "Shakespeare's 'Macbeth,' Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America, De Quincey's 'The Flight of a Tartar Tribe,' Tennyson's 'The Princess,'" for "study and composition." Examination on the first-named list is to include ability to answer "simple questions on the lives of the authors"; on the latter list as to "subject matter, literary form, and grammatical and logical structure."

Can it be reasonably believed that such a mass of knowledge can be acquired in boyhood, or, if it were possible, that the necessary application to study could be otherwise than seriously injurious to the boy, both mentally and physically? Fancy confronting a lad of ten with the awful necessity of getting all this knowledge within a period of six short years, during most of which he ought to be occupied in chasing butterflies and gaining strength for the real struggles of life! Teachers are not often men of the world, but should they not show more sense in matters of education, and a greater appreciation of the relative importance of things?

A large part of the requirements above cited were included in the old-fashioned "college course," and, in my judgment, it was for the very purpose of giving the advantage of such a course to the youth of average means that the colleges received their immense charitable endowments. This duty the colleges are now repudiating by throwing almost the entire burden of general education upon preparatory schools, and confining themselves to what are properly post-graduate and special studies. L.

New York, March 22, 1898.

PERNICIOUS "YELLOW" PAPERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I note with interest a communication published in your issue of the 23d signed "An American," wherein is deplored the existence of "yellow journals" and the influence of "yellow journalism." These publications can hardly be considered in the light of newspapers, as they are too undignified and much too unreliable properly to fill that important office. They are issued more for the amusement and excitement of a certain class of ignorant and uncultivated readers than for public enlightenment, and are the result of a morbid craving on the part of the lower order of mankind for sensational reading and illustrations.

The "Day's Doings" never did as much harm to the community during the whole period of its existence as is now done by a single edition of the two publications referred to, the issues of which appear several times a day in this city, spreading their disgusting contents far and near over the land.

It is a most unfortunate fact that this kind of matter should be read with eagerness, notwithstanding its "fake" characteristics are clearly apparent even to the most stupid reader; and that the illustrations which appear in these papers should be relished, and all the filth contained therein devoured and assimilated, is a pity indeed; but there certainly exists a low-lived desire for that kind of trash on the part of a portion of the population which is coupled with an actual desire to be humbugged. There would be no demand for any such stuff if the minds of the people were cultivated into an appreciation of something better; in other words, if the readers of metropolitan papers were all people of intelligence or refinement, "yellow journals" would be impossible.

The worst feature of this kind of publication is in its effect upon the morals of the youth of the community. A daily exhibition of crime, accompanied by revolting pictures of bloody encounters, is the necessary food of publications of this class. Nor can there be anything so vulgar that it will not be described in more or less modified terms; no accident, murder, or suicide so horrible but it appears illustrated with all possible detail; the vivid imagination of the artist is employed, not to produce a likeness of the event, but to give the greatest possible exaggeration of it, and in like manner is the written description put together, without the smallest apparent regard to truth, and with every possible effort toward sensational exaggeration.

The minds of young people are influenced very largely by what they read. Character conforms to the mind, and it is easy to understand the outcome of an education based upon a daily diet of untruth and vulgarity. It is calculated to pervert every good thing in a youth, and will tend to lead him into the lowest of low and degrading channels.

The yellow-covered novels of twenty-five years ago, which were termed "pernicious literature," are nothing at all compared with the "yellow journalism" of to-day in their evil effect, and while the publication of this class of newspaper is occasioned by the demand for it, I believe, since we cannot immediately control that demand by educating the ignorant and making the coarse and vulgar refined, we should regulate to a certain extent at least the character of matter which these publications are permitted to print. In other words, if the law has it in its power to suppress The Day's Doings and to restrict the tendencies of The Police Gazette, it should have an equal power to insist upon weeding out all disreputable matter calculated to corrupt the morals of young people and to fill with disgust the minds of every reputable, self-respecting citizen.

W. W. HALLOCK.

New York, March 24, 1898.

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Gen. Stanley to Succeed Rosecrans.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—By unanimous vote of the Executive Committee of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland Gen. David S. Stanley has been designated to act as President of the society, vice Gen. Rosecrans, deceased, until the next annual reunion.

Mrs. McKinley to Give a Luncheon.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Mrs. McKinley will entertain the alumnae of Brook Hall Seminary, of which she is a graduate, at luncheon on April 16.

A party of about 100 will come here on a special train.

ORDERED A LAWYER OUT.

Magistrate Who Evidently Misunderstood a Remark Had Him Put from Court.

Alice Murphy, twenty-one years old, a boarder at 48 West Twenty-seventh Street, in the boarding house kept by Mrs. Frances Hoffman, was arraigned along with the colored butler, William N. Burrow, in Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning, charged by Mrs. Hoffman with stealing notes to the amount of 1,000 marks sent to Mrs. Hoffman by her husband, a merchant in Strasburg, Germany. Mrs. Hoffman's story was that in January her husband sent her the notes in a letter, telling her to come to Europe with her son for a little visit.

She never got the letter and would not have known anything about it had she not received another letter a few days ago, in which her husband asked her why she had not come on to Germany. Then she made an investigation, and was told by one of the boarders that Miss Murphy had been heard to say that she had sent 1,000 marks down to Wall Street to exchange for American money. On this evidence she had Miss Murphy arrested, with Burrow, who was also implicated.

Miss Murphy told Magistrate Pool that she had not seen the stolen money, but that the colored man had told her it had been stolen, and she had told others. She denied that she had sent it down to Wall Street for exchange.

The policeman who made the arrest knew nothing about the circumstances, and did not want to make any charge. He made out a short affidavit at the suggestion of the magistrate.

Jacob Wolf, a lawyer, at 309 Broadway, when Miss Murphy was asked what she had to say about the charge, stepped upon the bridge and tried to speak. Magistrate Pool asked him what he wanted. "I am here to appear for this prisoner as counsel," he replied.

"Well, you just step down and outside. There isn't any charge against her yet," replied the Magistrate.

Wolf stepped down, but protested when he got outside the gate. "If there is no charge against this prisoner why is she held?" he demanded. "She is my client, and I should be allowed to advise her how to answer."

"You will be allowed to advise her when there is a charge against her," said the Magistrate, "and not till then."

"Her arrest was an outrage," continued the lawyer, "and I want to protect her."

"What do you mean by insulting this Court that way?" yelled the Magistrate, evidently misunderstanding what he had said. "I won't have this Court insulted that way. Officers, put that man outside the court. Put him out, I say."

Wolf was hustled out.

Lawyer Coleman, another police court lawyer, came into the court in a few minutes and demanded the right to speak to Miss Murphy.

"This prisoner's lawyer has been debarred from consulting her in the most high-handed way," he said, "and I demand the right as counsel in his place to consult with the defendant."

"Well, you can see her in a few minutes if you will behave yourself," said the Magistrate.

The papers were made out, and not until they were finished was Coleman allowed within the rail. When the case was ready to be called the Magistrate sent out for Wolf and both lawyers defended the woman. They asked for her discharge at once because of a lack of any evidence. The complainant asked that she be held till to-day as a suspicious person till some evidence could be brought.

The Magistrate decided to adjourn the case till this morning. Both prisoners were held in $500 bail.

PRIZEFIGHT RAIDED.

Police Captured Twenty-seven Men—Principals Escaped.

Police Captain Early of the Hamburg Avenue Station, with twenty policemen, captured twenty-seven men early yesterday morning in the dancing pavilion of Christian Hohmeyer's picnic grounds at Halsey Street and Wyckoff Avenue, Brooklyn, where they had gathered to witness a prizefight. The principals in the fight were William La Rose and Charles Dericks, young Brooklyn pugilists, who made their escape, together with about twenty others.

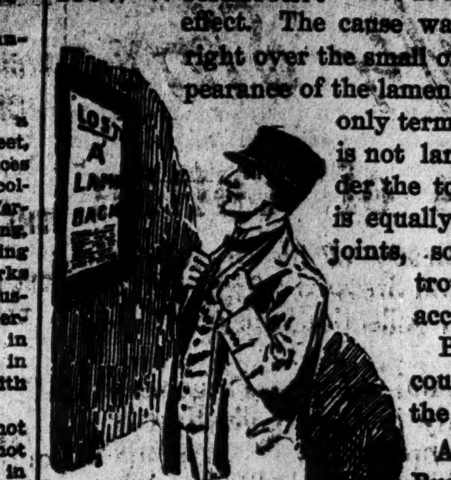
The police arrived just as the fight was about to start, and their appearance caused a wild scramble among the spectators to get away. The police drew their revolvers and clubs and ordered a surrender, but no heed was paid to the demand. They succeeded, however, in capturing twenty-seven men. Christian Hohmeyer and his son, the proprietors of the picnic grounds, were also arrested, but discharged when they reached the station house, as they proved they knew nothing of the fight and were asleep when the police made the raid. The fence about the grounds was torn down by the crowd in order to get into the pavilion, where with the aid of several lanterns a ring was laid out.

The prisoners when arraigned in the Ewen Street Police Court, and fined $3 each by Justice Lemon. Twenty-two of the number paid, the others going to jail.

Beckley Leaves the Hospital.

Lafayette L. Beckley of No. 158 Logan Street, Brooklyn, who was shot in the abdomen in his office, at 132 Nassau Street, on the 18th inst., by Dora Arnold of 256 West Thirty-eighth Street, left the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday in an improved condition. The bullet was extracted by Dr. Lewis A. Stimson on the day of the shooting, and Mrs. Arnold was locked up in the Tombs, where she is still confined. Beckley was taken directly to his Brooklyn home in a carriage.

How Wonderful! Not at all. It is merely a case of cause and effect. The cause was an Allcock's Porous Plaster placed right over the small of the back. The effect was the disappearance of the lameness so suddenly that "lost" was the only term which could fairly be used. But it is not lameness only that thus disappears under the touch of Allcock's Porous Plaster; it is equally effective in sprains, stiffness of the joints, sore muscles, pain in the chest, any trouble arising from taking cold, from accident or over-exertion.



Bear in Mind—Not one of the host of counterfeits and imitations is as good as the genuine.

Allcock's Corn Shields and Allcock's Bunion Shields have no equal as a relief and cure for corns and bunions.

A BIG GUN FROM FRANCE.

Henri Maurice Canon Weighs 600 Pounds and Has Come Here to Show Himself.

Monsieur Henri Maurice Canon, at his hotel in Christopher Street, was indignant last evening when told of a report that he had been carried down the gang plank of the French Line steamship La Bourgogne on her arrival from Havre yesterday morning by six seamen, because he was so heavy that it was feared his weight would break the plank. He declared in two languages, French and German, that he tripped down the gang plank on his own legs, and felt like flipping a hand spring when he reached the pier. Then seeing the absurdity of the original proposition, as six men would not have lessened the strain on the gang plank, he lay back and shook with laughter the most capacious sides on record.

When the purser of La Bourgogne was asked yesterday morning if the vessel brought any naval or military consignments to the United States Government in the way of torpedo boats, guns, or ammunition, he said: "Gentlemen, we brought one 600-pound Canon, manifested on the passenger list under the name of Henri Maurice."

Henri Maurice Canon was born at Lake Constance, Switzerland, but he is a citizen of France. Since he came into the world forty-eight years ago he has steadily increased in size till he now weighs, in fact, 600 pounds 7 ounces and 3 pennyweights. With this weight the following dimensions go: Waist measurement, 100 inches; chest, 70 inches; calf, 40 inches; height, 5 feet 7 inches.

Mr. Canon frankly acknowledges that he has appeared before only one crowned head, that borne between the shoulders of the King of Wurtemberg. He is particular to have this known, as he does not cater to European royalty. His purpose is to give the citizens of this Republic the almost exclusive privilege of seeing him, and as soon as he can secure a good press agent and a competent manager he is ready to begin. He says in French that he came here on "spec."

He was very glad to get here, as are all prospective performers and artists, but he had a really good reason. He assured his visitors that he had never had a sick day in his life till he ventured the transatlantic passage, and the worst of it was that there was not in the second cabin of La Bourgogne a berth large enough for him to lie in. He was compelled, therefore, simply to recline, useing the berth as a sort of half seat. He got very weary of this before he reached this roomy continent.

Speaking further of his health he said that he was regular about his diet; and always practiced moderation in partaking of malt and spirituous beverages. Asked what his capacity was for beer, he said: "Oh, I drink a few gallons a day, but of course if I wanted to make a hog of myself I could drink a good deal more." He is a brewer.

Mr. Canon says that he is an athlete, and that he can dance any heavyweight to a standstill.

He also says that while he believes that he is the heaviest man on earth, his parents were of ordinary size. He has a little brother who weighs only 380 pounds.

Mr. Canon is unmarried. A niece, who is a small, fragile woman, accompanies him on his tour of the United States.

DIED FROM A FALL.

Mrs. Oakley Walked Off a Porch of the Women's Memorial Hospital.

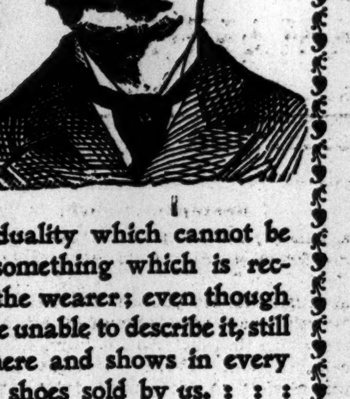
Mrs. Mary Oakley of 507 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, walked off the porch of the third story of the Women's Memorial Hospital, at St. Mark's and Classon Avenues, early yesterday morning, and was fatally injured.

Mrs. Oakley, who was sixty-five years old, was brought there three days ago, suffering from general debility. The night nurse, Miss Emily Beckley, left the room at 12:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and ten minutes later a patient came to her and said that Mrs. Oakley had left her cot. Miss Beckley hurried to the room, but no trace of the woman was to be found. Another patient said she thought Mrs. Oakley had walked out on the porch. The woman was found lying on the ground and brought into the hospital. Her spine was broken, and she died within an hour.

Girl Commits Suicide.

Bertha Higsbee, twenty years old, who lived in a furnished room at 39 Grand Street, Jersey City, committed suicide last night by taking morphine. She had no relatives or friends and her reason for killing herself could not be learned.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 SHOE



Over 1,000,000 Wearers.

THE W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES have created an individuality which cannot be duplicated, a something which is recognized by the wearer; even though he may be unable to describe it, still it is there and shows in every pair of shoes sold by us. : : :

...It is not our aim to see how cheap a shoe can be made, but how good a one for the price.

We are the largest manufacturers and retailers of Men's Fine Shoes in the world. We sell direct to the wearer through our 55 stores at one profit. All extra profits which others have to charge we give our customers the benefit in the extra quality of our shoes. . . . .

Shoes Bought at Our Stores Polished Free.

Our...

Patent Calf and French Enamel are made on our very stylish Broadway Last, have imported Kangaroo tops, oak leather bottoms, fast-color hooks and eyelets. Those who have been paying $7.00 for this quality shoe would be better satisfied with two pairs of our shoes for the money, as we believe our shoes will wear as long as those costing higher prices. They are just as good for style and fit. We make other styles in Black, Brown and Tan Vici Kid, Calf, and Brown and Tan Willow Calf. : :

..Our Stores are Located at..
1311 Broadway, 1348 Broadway, 43 Cortlandt St., 974 Third Avenue, 2310 Third Avenue, 345 Eighth Avenue, 264 West 125th Street, 114 Fulton Street. Brooklyn: 708-710 Broadway, 1367 Broadway, 421 Fulton Street, 494 Fifth Avenue. Jersey City: 18 Newark Avenue.

Catalogue from W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

Sterling Silver

For Easter Weddings.

We are now displaying a very select line of Cut Glass Salad Bowls, Compots, and Bonbon Dishes, with appropriate silver spoons.

Our regular line of silver spoons and forks are substantially made and properly finished; we sell them at the following prices:

Tea Spoons, regular size, $4.50 per ½ doz.
Dessert Spoons and Forks, 7.00 " ½ "
Table Spoons and Forks, 10.00 " ½ "

A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
Jewelers and Importers,
52 WEST 14TH ST.

RELIGION AND MORALITY.

Dr. Gottheil Says They Should Not Be Separated—Jesus a Messenger from God.

At the Temple Emanu-El, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, yesterday morning Rabbi Gustav Gottheil spoke on "Morality and Religion," saying, in part:

"There have been those who have tried to separate religion from morality. The claim has been advanced that they do not necessarily belong to each other and that they would get along better and lead to better results if the decree of separation were made into a permanent divorce. We need a religious basis for morality, to be its foundation, inspiration, and elevation. All morality is the result of some religion or other. Some have said that morality could take care of itself, but morality, without the guiding principle of religion, is at sea. Who are the educators of the poor? Who are those who strive to lift the children of the poor? They are those inspired by religion. If you will investigate you will find that every effort that has been put forth for the race has been inspired by religion.

"We need religion, or we are as a ship at sea without a compass. If morality is not based on the religious belief that no soul can live which is not presented to God in purity, what is the use of morality? Jesus of Nazareth and Paul were messengers of Almighty God, seeking to uplift those about them. All real morality must be religious effort."

SHE FOUGHT THE OFFICERS.

Insane Immigrant Overpowered and Taken to Bellevue.

Bridget McGillicuddy, a domestic, thirty years old, who has an uncle living in Glens Falls, N. Y., arrived on the steamship Umbria Saturday. The immigration officials yesterday decided to deport her, as she is demented. Pending the sailing of the Umbria, it was decided to keep her at Bellevue, and a telephone call was sent to the hospital for an ambulance.

Bridget, who is a muscular, well-developed woman, resisted the attempts to put her into the ambulance and she fought like an enraged tigress. She was overpowered by numbers, however, placed in a straitjacket and bound down in the ambulance.

At the hospital she also offered resistance to entering the building, but was again overcome and lodged in one of the cells in the insane pavilion.

Passengers by La Bourgogne.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship La Bourgogne were H. Cissac, the French cyclist; Jaap Eden, the champion cyclist of Holland; Paul Van den Abeele, G. Converse, Marquis de Bouthillier Clavigny, Alex Dodin, Emile Fischer, C. E. Gautier, Baron Druon d'Halewyn, R. Jaffray, A. Kahn, Paul Lambert, Adolf Muller, Joseph Manuel, M. J. Newman, Stefano Pedroli, Frank Schmid, M. Vernet, and S. N. Warner.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNE, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtillmyM

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d23-1aw6mM

The New-York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 28, 1898.

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DAILY AND SUNDAY TO EUROPE:
Per Month..........$2.00

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Mikado—8:15.
BIJOU—The Man from Mexico—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—The Widow Jones—8:15.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Tess of the D'Urbervilles—8:20.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Fun Aboard the Pacific Mail—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—East Lynne—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Ballet Girl—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
HOYT'S—Dangerfield '95—Oh! Susannah!—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Divorcons—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—A Virginia Courtship—8:20.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Tree of Knowledge—8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PLEASURE PA[illegible]—Vaudeville—1:30 to 11:00.
PROCTOR'S—V[illegible]ille—Noon to 11 P. M.
SAM T. JACK'S[illegible]lesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—On[illegible]ummer's Day—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold, will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE TERMS.

We can now take no backward step in regard to Cuba. The island must be free. It must be independent of Spain. The people of the country expect the President to make that the fundamental condition of any adjustment that may be reached. They will accept no other basis as satisfactory, because no other would be safe or enduring. They will support the President to the end in any policy he may adopt that leads surely to that ending of the difficulty.

There is possibly some room for a choice of measures. The preference must always be given to peaceful measures, if they can be made effective. If the President can peacefully gain the independence of Cuba he will win the gratitude of our own people and of the Cubans and the admiration of the world. The matter may perhaps be arranged on the basis of some form of compensation to Spain, an assumption of bonded indebtedness, or an annual payment for a term of years. It will not do to call it a tribute, for sovereign States do not pay tribute-money, and Cuba must be sovereign. We can put up with no arrangement which would give Spain the right of an overlord to maintain a war fleet in the waters of the dependent State. If we foolishly consent to any such half-settlement we shall have all the trouble to go through a second time. Once is enough. Let us finish the job once and for good.

It is quite uncertain whether Spain would accept or the Cubans offer compensation for the independence of the island. The Spanish would be inconceivably foolish not to accept anything rather than war with us and the dead loss of Cuba. The Cubans would be wise to assent to a small annual payment—they cannot afford a large one—to avert the necessity of any more fighting.

OUR GROUNDS OF ACTION.

The reports of the President's conversations with members of Congress who visited the White House on Saturday represent him as saying that if Spain refuses to put an end to the war in Cuba we shall make a compulsory peace by armed intervention on grounds of humanity. The unnamed authors of these reports tell us too much or not enough. The full and trustworthy accounts we now have of the frightful cruelties of the Spanish policy may be the last straw, but they are not the first ground of our resolution to intervene. It is altogether unlikely that the President will make them the sole reason for interference, neglecting to adduce other occasions of equal weight and greater legality.

The Armenian atrocities awakened our pity and indignation, but we did not attempt to stay the hand of the "grand assassin," though the Government was urgently importuned to intervene by persons who now protest that it would be a crime to go to war for the sake of the Cubans, who are so much nearer to us and whose afflictions sharply disturb our tranquillity and keep us in a continual turmoil at home. The slaughter of the Armenians never disturbed our peace or threatened to disturb it. They were far away, and we have almost no commercial or social relations with them. Our interest in them rested on sentiment alone, the noble sentiment of humanity. It harrowed up our feelings and sickened us to read of the violated women and the heaps of mangled corpses, but actual armed intervention to stop the savagery was never dreamed of at Washington. It was only talked of in England, although in her Cyprus arrangement England obtained the right to intervene for the protection of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. But when American citizens, missionaries in Armenia, suffered wrongs at the hands of Turks and reparation was not made, then we stood upon firm legal ground, and had the right to use sharp language to the Porte and to back it up.

So now we stand upon firm legal ground in respect to intervention in Cuba, with this difference as compared with the unheeded demand for reparation for the outrages upon the American missionaries, that, while we run no risk in continuing to rely upon diplomatic pressure as a means of getting satisfaction from the Turk, the disturbed condition of Cuba becomes every day a source of new danger, and the pacification of the island can be put off only at grave peril to us.

What Prof. WOOLSEY has well described as "the burden of neutrality" has not only become too heavy to be borne, but in view of the destruction of the Maine and the report of Senator PROCTOR we cannot any longer make even such a show of bearing it as would acquit us before a just tribunal of the charge of a violation of neutrality. The American people are now held in check by their perfect confidence that the President will do, firmly, justly, and fully, what our interests demand and what humanity justifies. But who can tell to what lengths the sympathies and the passionate resentment of our people would carry them if the President should announce to-day that he had dropped the Maine case altogether and that he saw no warrant for our having anything further to say to Spain about the affairs of Cuba? The true measure of the legal necessity of our doing something is what would happen to us if we did nothing.

We shall not permit it to happen. The Administration will not give the people provocation to rise in rage against it, nor will it by dispersing our fleets and ceasing all preparation for National defense set in motion a flood of armed and equipped emigration to Cuba that it would be perfectly powerless to stop. Yet for not stopping it we should become legally liable to Spain for the full amount of the damage it occasioned, say two hundred million dollars, or whatever the appraised value of Cuba might be, for the freeing of the island would be the inevitable consequence of our inability to enforce the obligations of neutrality. In law the plea that we could not restrain our citizens from unauthorized invasion would be no defense against the claim of the injured State. We are confronted by that danger, "grave, manifest, and imminent," which the writers on international law agree in holding to be a legal cause for intervention. "Just fear of an imminent danger," says BACON, whom we here quote not as a jurist, but as a man of observation and common sense, "though there be no blow struck, is a lawful cause of war."

The impulse of our own people to take an unauthorized part in the affairs of Cuba is not a thing for which Spain can demand explanations or apologies. It is a fact to be reckoned with, a fact which we are entitled to plead in justifying intervention, as has repeatedly been done in similar circumstances by other nations. It was the impassioned enthusiasm of his subjects that forced King GEORGE of Greece to send a fleet to prevent the landing of Turkish troops in Crete. He could not have kept his throne if he had made no move to defeat the Turkish reconquest of Crete; and it was the fear of the powers that the fervor of the Greeks in behalf of the Cretans of their race and their religion would bring on a general outbreak in the East that moved them to undertake that wretched counter-intervention which, while it did not prevent war, left Crete still in bonds, a lighted torch in that Levantine magazine of explosives.

The Andrassy note in which Russia, Germany, Austria, England, and France warned the Porte that it must put a stop to the abuses which provoked the revolt of the Christian subjects of the Sultan in Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1875 set forth, as one of the grounds of interference, the danger to the peace of Austria, Servia, and Montenegro from the agitation among their Slavic subjects, who burned with desire to take up arms with their oppressed brethren against the Turks. This great historic intervention, indeed, supplies in many ways a close parallel to our own present situation. The Sultan, paying no attention to the Andrassy note, went on cutting throats. Austria, Germany, and Russia then joined in the sharper remonstrance of the Berlin Memorandum. Then followed the murder of the French and German Consuls at Salonica, and the hideous work of the Bashi-Bazouks in Bulgaria soon brought the Christian world to a white heat of indignation. England, whose policies were then directed by the great necromancer of European politics, DISRAELI, had refused to join in the Berlin Memorandum, and so had encouraged the Turk to continue in his course of bloodshed and resistance to the will of Europe. DISRAELI ridiculed the stories of Bulgarian atrocities as "coffee-house twaddle," and in the House of Commons dis[illegible] with the facetious observation that Oriental races "generally terminated their connection with culprits in a more expeditious manner," a remark which finds its echo in some of the sneers we hear in these days about the "mongrel" population of Cuba. Encouraged by the policy of England's Prime Minister, against which the English people raged in vain, the Turk kept at his bloody ways until Russia, on April 24, 1877, declared war against him. As FYFFE puts it, "the religious enthusiasm of the Russian people and their sympathy for their kinsmen beyond the Danube forced the Czar into vigorous action." He fought for the peace of his empire and of Europe, and it was only through the evil machinations of DISRAELI, who forced upon England that policy of giving support to the principle of absolutism which she had laid aside more than half a century before, when CANNING became her Prime Minister, that the blessed consummation of breaking the Ottoman power in Europe was not then accomplished.

While there is no lack of legal justification for our intervention in Cuba, if Spain unwisely declines to listen to our demands for its pacification by her voluntary act, it cannot be denied that the moral reasons for it, based on grounds of humanity, are impressive, and would be held by the nations of the civilized world to justify the step. The statement of M. HANOTAUX in the Chamber of Deputies shows that the French Government fully appreciates our intolerable position and the justice of our demand that a stop be put to evils in which we ourselves have shared. Our position in the eyes of mankind is immensely strengthened by the identity of our real and our professed reason for interference. We do not covet Cuba. We have no hostility to Spain. Peace in the one and good behavior from the other are all we ask. We insist on having them, and we are prepared to enforce our demand.

FEDERAL RAILWAY REGULATION.

Prof. HENRY C. ADAMS is the statistician of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, and naturally an authority, as to fact, in the discussion of the work of the commission. As to the principles by which that work has been or should be guided, his views are entitled to respect, but they are not necessarily conclusive.

He has just published in the April number of The Atlantic Monthly an article on "A Decade of Federal Railway Legislation." It is frankly an explanation of the reasons why the commission has not accomplished as much as Congress meant that it should, nor as much as was generally expected from it. These are practically two: (1) the decisions of the Federal courts by which the powers of the commission, especially regarding rates, have been declared less than the commission claimed under the law, and (2) the neglect of Congress to amend the law so as to give the powers withheld by the decision of the courts. We are entirely ready to admit that both these causes have been at work; that the commission has less power than the language of the law seems to confer, and certainly less than the chief advocates of the law wished and expected it to have, and that it has not been able to do what these advocates hoped. We are, however, by no means sure that it has not done quite as much good as if it had had this power, possibly much more; and we think that any extension of its direct share in fixing rates would be a serious and risky experiment.

The first practical success in the legal regulation of railway business in the United States was attained by the Massachusetts Commission under Mr. ADAMS. The principle on which that commission acted was that the best work it could do was to turn all possible light on the subject, and leave to public opinion, either acting directly on the railroad corporations or through the Legislature, the remedy for such evils or mistakes as might be disclosed. Of course, the work in Massachusetts was at that time relatively simple and limited, but the results obtained were signally valuable, and the principle was shown to be so sound and efficient that it could reasonably be applied to more extensive and varied affairs. The decisions of the courts have practically confined the United States Inter-State Commerce Commission to the application of this principle. Prof. ADAMS himself thinks that it has done some good. We believe that it has done a great deal, and we doubt very much that it could do any more by a system of more direct and immediate action.

There are some very broad generalizations laid down by Prof. ADAMS with which we cannot agree. For instance, there is the following:

> "The merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer, working under conditions of industrial liberty, do not seem to require any peculiar supervision on the part of the State, for competition is adequate to insure relative justice as between customers, as well as to insure the sale of the goods at a fair price. But in the railway industry competition does not work so beneficent a result. On the contrary, such is its nature that it imposes upon railway managers the necessity of disregarding equity between customers, and of fixing rates without considering their fairness, whether judged from the point of view of cost or of social results. Were this not true there would be no railway problem."

"Justice as between customers" and "the sale of goods at a fair price" are vague terms. Competition in trade has very little to do with "justice" or "fairness," and cannot have. Certainly it does not secure uniform terms for small and large customers, nor a uniform profit for small and large dealers. This seems to be the ideal of many with regard to railroads. It simply cannot be enforced either by competition or by regulation.

Again Prof. ADAMS says:

> "The expenses incident to the operation of a railway do not increase in proportion to the increase in the volume of traffic. As an industrial fact, this does not pertain to the business of the manufacturer, the merchant, or the farmer, but is peculiar to the business of transportation."

This is true, in a limited degree, of the farmer—though the expense per acre of a farm large enough to admit of the steady use of machinery is smaller than on one of half the size—but it is not true of the manufacturer or the merchant. If it were, the many combinations to reduce expense by increasing output would never have been made. The inference drawn by Prof. ADAMS that railway business requires the peculiar kind and degree of State regulation he advocates has no sufficient foundation.

THE BOSSES AND THE PEOPLE.

We desire particularly to commend the recent performances in the controversy of the Bosses and the People to the attention of the 101,863 voters of the City of New York who voted for BENJAMIN F. TRACY for Mayor. The "analysis" of the Tracy vote is very difficult. No two students of past municipal elections will agree about it. They will, of course, agree that it was composed of two elements: First, there are the Boys, who are not in politics for their health, who live by politics, who therefore oppose the elimination of politics from municipal affairs, and who may be trusted to use their votes and their influence against any independent candidate. All these would have voted for VAN WYCK if they had thought their votes were needed to elect him, just as the Democrats who voted for PALMER the year before would have voted for MCKINLEY in the like case. Secondly, there were the Republicans who considered that no good thing could come out of Nazareth and who honestly believed that the true way to oppose Tammany was to vote for the straight Republican, even though he was PLATT's man.

Without doubt this latter contingent was the more numerous. If all of them had voted for Low it is doubtful whether VAN WYCK's plurality of 82,437 would not have been overcome. It is to these misguided persons to whom the current demonstrations of the complete union of the bosses against honesty and decency and good government may be commended. The most scandalous projects submitted to the present Legislature were the bill for the abridgment of the freedom of the press, in behalf of which it was announced that both bosses were united, and the bill for a bi-partisan Rapid Transit Commission, which needed no such announcement. Both measures were introduced by the same pleasing legislator, Senator ELLSWORTH. The first he withdrew on the ground that The Responsibility, meaning Boss PLATT, had become convinced that it was too strongly opposed to be passed. The second he abandoned, because he could not secure a favorable vote for it from the committee to which it was referred.

The failure of these measures is without doubt due to the decent opinion of "up-the-State." Boss PLATT's legislators have discovered that he cannot always protect them from the indignation of their constituents. Accordingly, they have come to inquire what their constituents think before committing themselves to Boss PLATT's schemes. And this referendum, in extreme cases, such as these two, is fatal to Boss PLATT. But Boss CROKER's henchmen have stuck at nothing. Even when The Responsibility quailed before the opposition excited by the outrageous project of intimidating the press; the Tammany legislators continued to support it. And even when The Responsibility could not force the Republican members of that committee into reporting "the bi-boss rapid transit bill," the Tammany members faithfully stood by their orders. They were not afraid of their constituency. They had been "indorsed" in advance. And among their indorsers were the 101,863 voters who voted for VAN WYCK via TRACY. These voters are treated at Albany as a trustworthy part of the fighting strength of Tammany. So they have been, but not all of them can be pleased to have the fact so clearly set forth.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Before yielding to the extremes of alarm in regard to the little flotilla now crossing the Atlantic, it will be the part of wisdom to remember the sort of work for which alone these vessels are adapted, and the conditions under which their fighting must be done. Those who speak of torpedo boats as "hornets" use a metaphor of much significance. The hornet is a creature far from despicable as an enemy, and creatures of several thousand times his bulk are not ashamed to fly before him, but for all that his victories are won at a desperate risk, and a single touch from any one of his larger foes can reduce him to wiggleless pulp. The hornet never stings without inviting instant destruction. In the same way a torpedo boat can rush upon a battleship, and, if luck favors, inflict a dreadful wound, but it must be manned by utterly reckless heroes, ready to accept a hundred chances of death for themselves in return for one chance of injuring an antagonist from which a single touch means sudden annihilation. Now, there is no question about the physical courage of the Spaniards; they can fight, and will, but just as certainly they are a people inclined to consider probabilities and to count cost. If this were not so the Cuban war would have been over at least two years ago. Neither the insurgents nor the royalists have shown any disposition to hazard the fate of the island in a single encounter; they have preferred to drag the conflict on by means of indecisive skirmishes, from which, in every case, a very large majority of the combatants have withdrawn in condition to do more fighting next day. The crew of a torpedo boat, to make it really formidable, must be of another type, not braver or even more intelligent, but quite different—of the type for which one in ten is a chance worth taking. Such, unless history is a deluder, are not the Spaniards.

—Year after year, at this season, comes news of lives and property destroyed by the rising of our rivers. These floods are as regular as Spring itself, and yet houses and factories are built along the river banks as confidently as though freshets were rare cataclysms of nature, like earthquakes and eruptions of volcanoes. Men are proverbially incapable of profiting by the experiences of others, but to profit by their own is not beyond their powers, and it does seem that, when a high-water mark has once been established, it ought to give a hint for at least a year.

—An indignant observer—feminine, by the way—declares that if the "higher education of women" is to produce such dreadful [illegible] Oxford, an instant return to the ideas of other days is all that will save us. And she gives details. Of all the studious maidens at the university, it seems, "only a few look neat and tidy," while "a large procession," whatever that may mean, "slouch along anyhow, with their hats and skirts awry and their hair disheveled." This is terrible enough, but there is worse to follow: "I counted at least six the other day who did not wear gloves!" Well may the critic say that "if this sort of thing goes on Oxford will become a byword for bad dressing." Unfortunately for the theory that all these horrors are the result of higher education, another observer, and this time a masculine one, deduces from his study of the Oxford students that "the male undergraduate becomes yearly shabbier." Perhaps in the fact that the woman saw no blemishes in the boys, and the man none in the girls, there may be a hint that the habilimentary sins of both were nothing more grave than departures from the fashions and customs of twenty or forty years ago. The belief, once so widely entertained, that learning and dowdiness went together in women, and learning and impracticability in men, is disappearing now, but it still clouds the vision of not a few elderly eyes.

PERSONAL.

—As might have been anticipated, the eminently respectable Mr. H. CARROLL WHITE, though too busily engaged in preparing himself for the assumption of pastoral duties to attend the funeral of the mother whose appeals for aid he considered it necessary, out of regard for himself, to refuse, has yet found time to answer the thoughtless criticism which his course has excited. In the first place, says Mr. WHITE, he is not an only son, as has been stated, but one of three, which fact, of course, divides whatever responsibility there may be for the cruel poverty in which his mother lived and died. Secondly, the divine-to-be declares that the late Mrs. WHITE was a decidedly disreputable old person, who drank to excess, and had a strong disinclination for the restraints incidental to life in the charitable institutions in which he had strongly advised her to hide herself and her weaknesses. These explanations go extremely well with the letter wherein Mr. WHITE so frankly outlined his own financial condition, and the high and holy ambitions to whose realization his life has been dedicated. Obviously, if the other two brothers neglected to contribute toward the mother's support, this theological one could not reasonably be expected to make up for their shortcomings. It is a little unconventional, perhaps, for a son to defend his own reputation by destroying that of his dead mother, but is it not well always to tell the truth, whatever the consequences? People who indulge in counsels of perfection may suggest that this young man so desirous of elevating the spiritual condition of his kind might have looked for a field of labor nearer than California, but remember that he is very respectable, and that a dissipated mother is a most inconvenient obstacle in the pathway of one who eagerly aspires to better his own condition and to rise from a tenement house to a parsonage.

—Sir HENRY BESSEMER, it is reported, received considerably more than $5,000,000 as royalties under his patents for making steel. As this process was only one of his many successful inventions, his services to the world cannot be said to have gone unrewarded. BESSEMER had his defeats as well as his triumphs, however, and some of the ideas in which he had most confidence turned out to be impracticable. Back in 1875, for instance, he spent a lot of money on a steamer with a swinging cabin which was to put an end to seasickness. The boat was an utter failure, and of all its many complex devices hardly one met the great mechanician's expectations.

—WILLIAM W. GOODRICH, a Baltimore architect, is quoted as telling a remarkable story, which bears, he thinks, upon the great mystery of the day. On Jan. 28 he was on his way from Chicago to Baltimore. Seated in the car near him were two men, one tall and dark, the other of shorter stature and wearing eyeglasses. The two were looking at a newspaper which contained a picture of the Maine and announced her departure for Havana. They talked to each other excitedly in Spanish, a language which Mr. Goodrich understands. "They gesticulated wildly," he continues, "and one exclaimed about 'an insult to Spain.' The shorter man replied: 'It is a journey of death for the Maine,' and then he said: 'There won't be much left of her when I get to Havana.' They talked in this way all the way to Washington, where they got off. I informed them as they left that I understood Spanish and knew everything they had said. They implored me to say nothing about it, but I told them that I should. I wrote President McKinley about it and received a reply from him." The tale is not particularly impressive, as it stands, for real dynamiters of warships would hardly discuss their plans in railway cars.

CURRENT NOTES.

The People's Party of Massachusetts has a dinner in Boston annually, and the fourth one is to be given April 19. Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease is promised as one of the speakers.

* * *

Ex-Secretary of State Chilton of West Virginia promises to pay up all his shortage to the State by the 1st of June. He has already paid $4,000 and given security for the payment of $9,000 more.

* * *

Mrs. Emeline Holden and Mrs. Emily Hobbs, twin sisters, celebrated their eighty-second birthday together in Rutland, Worcester County, Mass., on Monday, March 21. Each is in good health.

* * *

The Democrats of Tennessee say they want a Governor next time who will give the State a business administration, and many of them believe that in Congressman Benton McMillin they will find the man.

* * *

Col. John S. Mosby says that from his present knowledge, or want of it, he is opposed to going to war with Spain, but that if war comes the ex-Confederates will be first in the field, and he will be with them.

* * *

Ex-Gov. Carroll S. Page of Vermont contradicts a published report that he has the intention to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in the First District of the Green Mountain State.

* * *

Iowa College, at Grinnell, is to celebrate its semi-centennial June 22, and President McKinley is expected to be present and make an address. It is a Congregational institution of good repute, and the oldest college in the Northwest.

* * *

The German Society of Milwaukee, Wis., is raising a fund for the publication of a history of the German people of the State from the time of the first settler until the end of this century. The author is not yet selected so far as has been made known.

* * *

Gov. Atkinson of Georgia has thanked the Ex-Confederate Association of his State for the tender of their services in case of war with Spain, and says that this offer, coming from men who have already been tried in war, merits more than ordinary consideration.

* * *

The Ex-Confederate Veterans of Maryland have petitioned the State Legislature to issue bonds for the building and [illegible] of a battleship to be tendered to the United States Government, fully manned and equipped, for service against any foe of this country.

* * *

Somebody interested in the talked-of Pan-American Exposition has been sounding the City of Detroit, Mich., to ascertain if its citizens desire to have the exposition held there. It was purposed to have it on an island in the Niagara River, but now it seems to be homeless and a wanderer.

* * *

A vigilant policeman arrested the Mayor and one of the Aldermen of Florence, Ala., for riding their bicycles at night with lamps unlighted. He haled them to the Mayor's court, but the Mayor could not sit on his own case, and there the case halted until an officer having jurisdiction could be procured.

THE CANAL PROBLEM.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The recent report of Major Symons (U. S. A.) upon the project of a ship canal from the lakes to the Hudson River, proposes unquestionably the best general solution of the problem. A literal ship canal, 20 to 28 feet deep and of proportionate width, by means of which the steamships of the lakes will pass on their way from Chicago and Duluth to the ports of Liverpool and London, is an attractive dream. The cost of such a canal would be entirely disproportionate to the benefits to be derived from it—the more so that the lake freighters, rivaling as they do in size the transatlantic steamer, are not suited to the slow navigation of a canal.

The project is now suggested for a canal 12 feet deep, proportioned to be navigated by barges with a capacity of 1,500 tons. These figures are given as a first approximation, but they are probably very close to those which longer study would recommend. The estimated cost is $50,000,000. A waterway of these dimensions and of this cost can be built only by the General Government. Will it be done? Most probably yes, when the war or the war scare is over; but the process is somewhat slow, and we must not expect to see it soon an accomplished fact. Fifty millions cannot be appropriated in one year, and although the execution of the Chicago Drainage Canal has introduced more rapid methods of construction, 350 miles of a large waterway with its accessories cannot be made in a day.

Shall the State of New York transfer to the General Government the Erie Canal, with jurisdiction over it and over such other territory as it may need in this connection?

We think there is no question that it should and would do so, but that this movement is premature. There is much to be provided for in such a transfer. It cannot be done hastily or without careful consideration. The work must be so executed that navigation on the canal shall not be suspended even for a single season. The canal now passes through cities large and small. The jurisdiction of the United States must extend somewhat beyond the actual waterway, but even if it were so limited there might be question between the jurisdiction of the State and of the General Government. Moreover the new line will not follow the old one throughout its length. Considerable portions will remain unimproved or unenlarged. Provision must be made for maintaining these portions for the benefit of the populations they now supply. No doubt these questions can be solved in a satisfactory manner. They cannot be rashly neglected.

The question, when submitted to the people, should not be the bare question of transfer. The conditions upon which the grant is to be made should be attached, at least in a general way. If left to a commission the action of adverse interests may introduce undesirable features.

In the very intelligent report which has given rise to this discussion, Major Symons expresses the opinion that the Erie Canal, as it is being enlarged by the State of New York, will, if all restrictions upon its use be removed, give commercial advantages practically equal to those which would be given by a ship canal. This expression indicates that the proper course to be pursued is the completion of the present improvement by the State. But if the question of the seven millions required to complete the improvement is submitted to the people at the same time with the question of the transfer of the canals to the General Government, who can doubt that the result will be the failure of the present plan, a plan the results of which are within our grasp. And this for the remote benefit of a canal that will be somewhat better than that we have.

To sum up: The movement to submit to the people the question of transferring the canals to the General Government is premature. The present improvement will give advantages equal to those supplied by a ship canal.

The $50,000,000 additional improvement by the General Government will enable freight to be transported at a lower rate than by a ship canal, (see Symon's report, summary.)

The submission at this time to the people of the surrender of the present canal will unquestionably defeat the improvement. Substantial benefits will be derived from the improvement to compensate the State, although the General Government should build the enlarged canal within a reasonable time, which cannot, however, be very short.

There is no desire to delay or prevent the construction of the larger work. But the advantages of the present improvement should not be imperiled or postponed in the hope of Government aid within the indefinite future.

Frauds are charged in the expenditure of the nine-million fund. The present commission to examine the subject can be depended upon to discover them if they exist and to see if any mistakes of management, either business or technical, have been made. Let any who are guilty be punished, but let not the work be delayed on their account.

W. R. HUTTON, Civil Engineer.

New York, March 26, 1898.

THE NUSSBAUM BILL.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The article signed "Merchant" in your Sunday's issue makes statements as to the Nussbaum bill which do not coincide with the law he attempts to assail. That the mere fact of an unpaid debt of $250 is a cause to throw one into bankruptcy is an unfair representation, as certain enumerated acts, such as "fraud," &c., must be alleged in the petition, otherwise no ground exists for the application.

Furthermore, that "trust property is included" is contrary to the provisions of the act, and only when the trust is created by the debtor himself can the same be reached, which is to obviate the debtor stripping himself of the property to which creditors have a just right to seek payments of the obligation of the debtor. As to the right of arrest, this is based upon "fraud," and is a just remedy to punish "dishonest" debtors. An honest merchant does not commit fraud, consequently need have no fear of arrest under this provision or the law as it now stands.

It is a most singular statement to make that "under the present law a debtor may get his discharge by giving up all his property," when, in fact, unless he has effected a compromise a dividend of any sum less than the actual indebtedness allows judgment to be taken for the difference of the dividend and the debt. The evident intent of "Merchant" is to misquote the law and the provisions of the Nussbaum bill to prove the latter inequitable and contrary to the actual provisions therein.

Either "Merchant" has not read the bill at all or has done so in such a superficial manner that he cannot be accepted as an authority for his statements. I have read and am fully conversant with the details of the Nussbaum bill, and challenge "Merchant" to argue or debate the bill at any noon meeting in the rooms of the Merchants' Association or any other appointed place.

As a merchant who desires fair and equitable laws, both as to the debtor and the creditor, I deem it my duty to resent accusations wrongfully made and not based on facts, as in the article by "Merchant," and I charge that any one who reads the Nussbaum bill cannot conclude, as did "Merchant," that it is a dangerous measure, but, to the contrary, that it gives the "honest debtor new financial life," and metes out the proper punishment to every dishonest merchant or tradesman by placing him behind the prison bars, where he justly belongs as a menace to the business community, and every merchant who does business honestly will benefit by the enactment of the Nussbaum bill.

ANTI-FRAUD MERCHANT.

New York, March 27, 1898.

The Mayor and Rapid Transit.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If it be the official duty of Mayor Van Wyck to attend the meetings of the Rapid Transit Commission, and he does not so attend, and if, in consequence, he "has no [illegible] the board, is there no process by which Mayor Van Wyck can either be re[illegible] from office or from his state of ign[illegible] and contumacy? B.

New York, March 25, 1898.

Early Blooms in Central Park.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now I have been much interested in the "Earliest Flower" discussion in your paper. Possibly flowering shrubs may not be included among the early wild flowers, but on March 23 I found Lonicera tartarica—tartarian honeysuckle—and Cornus mascula, sometimes called cornelian cherry, in bloom in Central Park. E. F. B.

New York, March 26, 1898.

The Trailing Arbutus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If your correspondent will visit Williamstown, Mass., at about this time of year he will be able to find trailing arbutus in large quantities on the mountain sides, especially on Petersburg Pass. W. H. M.

Troy, N. Y., March 26, 1898.

DRY TORTUGAS.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

Up to a few weeks ago the garrison of Fort Jefferson, on Dry Tortugas, consisted of one sergeant, the place was protected only by old guns, and no warship was in sight. Captains of passing steamers out of Key West pointed it out to their passengers as a relic of the past, mentioning that the place was selected and the fortifications built upon the recommendation of Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War in the late fifties. It was in idleness so long that people were inclined to ignore the great strategic value it possessed, and rather looked upon the enormous sums spent upon it as a piece of gross extravagance.

But Tortugas to-day is the key to the situation, or to be more exact, it may prove the key to a possible crisis between this country and Spain.

The improvement of the harbor, so that a modern navy may float under the guns of Fort Jefferson, is about to be accomplished; great coal storage bins are to be erected, together with apparatus for the quick coaling of ships, and, in addition, it is planned to build impregnable earthworks behind which will be mounted heavy disappearing guns, capable of throwing a projectile that will wreck a modern battleship hull down under the horizon. The three channels that approach the deep harbor are to be dredged and broadened, and other improvements made that will convert it into a veritable Gibraltar of the Gulf.

As the base of supplies for a fighting squadron, its value will prove inestimable.

NUGGETS.

Hasty Inference.

Banning—It takes a thief to catch a thief.

Dalton—I guess about all the honest men in this town must be on the police force.—Cleaveland Leader.

Two Views.

"By the way, did Biggars tell you about my telling him some unpalatable truths?"

"He didn't put it that way. He said you told him some things that were pretty hard to swallow."—Indianapolis Journal.

Well Guarded.

"Everybody is saying that we must have more coast defenses," remarked Maud.

"Well," replied Mamie, "it doesn't concern me. I never think of riding down hill without keeping one hand on the brake."—Washington Star.

His Excuse.

Lady (in railroad train on windy day)—Dear me! I can't get this window up.

Gentleman (behind)—I would assist you, madam, but I presume the railroad company has glued the windows down to prevent the loss of patrons by pneumonia.—New York Weekly.

Feels Safe.

A North Carolina man has settled the war question in a novel manner. "Whether they have war or not," he is quoted as saying, "it has made a good man of me already."

"How can that be?" he was asked.

"Well," he went on in dead earnest, "they tell me that if there is to be war the Government will call out the regular army first; then the militia is to be called, and after this the Baptists, because they can fight on water and Methodists can't. I went right straight and joined the Methodists!"—Atlanta Constitution.

TOLL FOR THE BRAVE.

A BRITISH LAMENT FOR THE LOST IN THE BATTLESHIP MAINE OFF HAVANA.

From The Penny Illustrated Paper, London.

The time foretold in ages past must surely be at hand,
When not one shore, but all the world, shall be the patriot's land;
When nations put aside their feuds, race-hatred, battle ban,
And take a nobler step toward the brotherhood of man.

No thunder-cloud of battle hung above the seas that night,
When with a shock that shook the world a vessel sank from sight;
Ay, shook the world—and in the shock our land has borne its part,
For those who 'neath the sea went down were hers in hand and heart.

And they that on the New World's shores are mourning now for these,
Are hers, in spite of circumstance and intervening seas;
One race, one blood, one language, sea-divided, spirit-blent;
If not the self-same flag to wave, the self-same proud descent.

Ay, nations put aside their feuds—all honor to the brave,
Who faced the fiery foe that night their fellow-men to save;
One step toward the franchise which the whole wide world shall free,
And nations shall one anthem own, keynote—Humanity.

'Twas sadder far, the vessel's loss, than if the tempest's roar
Had flung its challenge and foretold the fate that was in store.
The Stars and Stripes unto the last had floated on the breeze,
In battle with a human foe or on the stormy seas.

A fiercer foe than alien or storm was nigh at hand,
Before whose rush the gallant ship went down in sight of land,
With land a-near, with friends around, in view the harbor light,
And to the deeps she took, 'tis said, three hundred men that night.

Yet from the saddest scenes have sprung a nation's boast and pride;
E'en this has given new life to one which Time has long defied—
The grand belief of Britain that 'tis British blood that stirs
All hero hearts, though they may not own a sway that is not hers.

Was it the British spirit which awoke to urge him on
Who stood upon that burning wreck till hope itself had gone?
The death defying that was borne upon the lurid flood—
There told the Puritan descent, there spoke the British blood.

Some trait of those old Pilgrims who, defying tyrant's power,
Left Britain, yet bequeathed their sons a very British dower
Of pluck and prowess living—descent and blood will tell,
Proved has it been in battle shock and 'mid the ocean swell.

Now knits the Old World to the New a link of sympathy,
In trouble and in triumph it is "hands across the sea."
We two as one, in spite of time and change, will ever stand,
One boast, one race, one language, and one sturdy motherland.

CHINA'S GRANTS TO RUSSIA

Leases of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the Railway Concession Signed at Pekin.

CONTROL TO BE GIVEN TO-DAY

China to Retain Sovereign Rights, but Russia to Take the Forts and Collect the Customs—A New Treaty Port.

PEKIN, March 27.—M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, signed to-day the agreement regarding the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the railway concession.

Port Arthur will be given over to-morrow. Kin-Chow will remain Chinese, but the Russians will establish a small station in the environs. China will retain sovereign rights generally, and Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan will be open to the warships of all nations.

Regarding the customs, the Russians reserve to themselves the collection of the dues, but nothing is divulged as to their eventual destination.

The Russians probably will take the forts at Port Arthur.

The Chinese have decided to open Fuhning, Province of Fo-kien, as a treaty port.

ORDERS TO ENGLAND'S FLEET.

To Rendezvous in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li—The British Cabinet Situation.

LONDON, March 28.—The Daily News says this morning it understands that after Friday's Cabinet council orders were dispatched to the British fleet in Chinese waters to rendezvous in the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, with a view of strengthening the diplomacy of Sir Claude Macdonald, the British Minister in China.

The Pekin correspondent of The Daily Telegraph says: "Mr. Claude Macdonald has advised China to refuse to lease Port Arthur, as it is unnecessary since Ta-lien-wan has been conceded; but China has replied that she is powerless to resist the Russian demands."

The Times, commenting editorially on the extremely serious situation in the Far East, where it assumes the British fleet will now "resume the attitude in the Gulf of Pe-chi-li, which should never have been abandoned," says:

"England at the present moment possesses practically neither a Prime Minister nor a Foreign Minister. Mr. Arthur Balfour would make a capital Foreign Minister if appointed permanently; but he cannot be spared from the leadership of the House of Commons. We hope, therefore, that Lord Salisbury will ere long devolve the Foreign Secretaryship upon one of his colleagues."

TO EXPEL LONA BARRISON.

Prussian Diet Declares the Dancer a "Notoriously Obnoxious Person."

BERLIN, March 27.—The Prussian Diet, by petitions and special commission, has requested the Government to expel Miss Lona Barrison, one of the Barrison sisters constituting the once much-talked-of Swedish dancing quintet, as a "notoriously obnoxious person."

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

Bankers and Merchants Petition for Its Establishment.

LONDON, March 27.—A petition extensively signed by Indian bankers and merchants was presented on Friday last to Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, urging the immediate appointment of a select committee to inquire into the establishment of a gold standard for India.

SIGNOR CRISPI TO EXPLAIN.

He Goes to Meet His Constituents—His Cataract Worse.

ROME, March 27.—Signor Francesco Crispi, former Premier, has gone to Palermo to explain to his constituents his action during his Premiership, in connection with the Bank of Naples scandals and other proceedings that have been under consideration recently in the Chamber of Deputies, from which he has resigned as a protest against the "political censure" passed upon him at the recommendation of the Parliamentary Committee of Investigation.

The cataract from which he has been suffering has grown worse and an operation will be necessary.

Wife of the Duc de Chartres Dead.

PARIS, March 27.—Princess Marie Amélie d'Orleans, the Princess de Joinville, daughter-in-law of the late Louis Philippe, King of the French, is dead.

Princess Marie Amélie d'Orléans was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1844; she was the daughter of the old Prince de Joinville and the Princess de Bragance. In 1863 she was married to the Duc de Chartres, son of King Louis Philippe, and uncle of the Duc d'Orleans, the Bourbon Orleans pretender to the French throne. It was her son, Prince Henri d'Orléans, who, a few months ago, fought a duel with the Prince of Turin.

A Wedding in Nicaragua.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, March 27.—President Zelaya and Mme. Zelaya were the sponsors at the marriage this evening of Herbert Emery of Boston and Miss Winifred White of Richmond, Ind., at the residence of United States Consul Donaldson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Mr. Tully, the Episcopalian clergyman of Bluefields. A large banquet was given in honor of the event at Lupone's Hotel.

The Tynemouth Castle Sunk.

LIVERPOOL, March 27.—The British steamer Tynemouth Castle, from Carthagena March 14, for Mostyn Quay, has been sunk in the Mersey in collision with the British steamer Glanmire, bound for Cork. The latter had her bows damaged.

Peru's Budget Shows a Deficit.

LIMA, March 27.—The Government has published the budget for 1898, which shows a deficit of £70,239. It is reported that on Easter Eve the Government will pay its employes in Peruvian sovereigns.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

SEQUEL TO THE ZOLA TRIAL.—The avenging hand of the outraged French Army clique continues to fall upon the nape of those persons who had the temerity to believe with Emile Zola that Dreyfus was innocent. The Bar Council of Paris has suspended Maitre Leblois, the avocat, for six months, on account of his aiding the unfortunate Col. Picquart in obtaining evidence against Major Esterhazy. The evidence at the Bar Council hearing showed that Col. Picquart had called upon Maitre Leblois and had asked his assistance in his professional capacity as a lawyer. But it appears that from the finding of the Bar Council that, as Maitre Leblois was acquainted that evidence against Col. Esterhazy might result in the freeing of the Ile du Diable prisoner, he should have refused to have anything to do with the Colonel's [illegible]. It will be remembered that on [illegible] the second day of the Zola trial, Maitre Leblois called an officer a liar for [illegible] the military man had said, and [illegible] slapped his face. But if this episode was offered as evidence at the Bar Council hearing, it was introduced in the [illegible] manner as the famous "document [illegible]" in the Dreyfus court-martial—[illegible] was not informed of its presence. [illegible], Juge d'Instruction, has decided that there were no grounds for proceedings against MM. Léon and Mathieu Dreyfus on the charge of attempting to [illegible] Col. Sandherr. It is common talk in [illegible] that Mme. Dreyfus has made another appeal to the Minister of the Colonies, requesting him to permit her to join her husband in his exile on the Ile du Diable.

THE FINANCES OF SPAIN.—A trustworthy statement of Spain's finances was recently published in Paris, and probably in other European financial circles, in the form of a brochure issued by the Bank of Spain. It is stated that the revenue of the current fiscal year will not be more than 745,000,000 pesetas, while the expenditures will reach 811,000,000 pesetas, which places 106,000,000 pesetas, or about $33,200,000, on the wrong side of the balance sheet. There is also the budget recently voted providing for an income of 220,353,685 pesetas, and an outlay of the same sum, the former being made up of 93,000,000 pesetas, as "the (probable) net result of the loan guaranteed on the mines of Almaden," of 67,353,685 pesetas as the anticipated returns from the "navigation tax," and a loan of 60,000,000 pesetas from the Tobacco Monopoly Company. It is a well-known fact that the loan fell through, as the Bank of Spain would not discount, under the conditions made, the notes of the company, and the "trafico" is yielding much less than had been expected, and is likely to give up still less in the future. At the end of the last fiscal year, according to the report of Sir George Bonham, the floating debt of Spain amounted to 457,846,000 pesetas, while at the beginning of March it stood at 508,177,790 pesetas. The total debt of Spain (not including Cuba) at present is the enormous sum of $1,425,395,000, which involves an annual payment of $53,015,000 in interest. The Cuban debt, according to the last official report, stood at $351,100,000, which demands an annual interest of $16,800,000. In the last three years Cuba has been made to pay about 10 per cent. of the interest due, hence giving her credit for that proportion this year, Spain, with the 90 per cent. remaining, together with the interest on the peninsula's debts, must be ready to pay $68,135,000 before the end of the present fiscal year.

A SELF-CONFESSED MURDERER FREED.—Louis Rodot, formerly a police agent of Paris and a self-confessed murderer, has just been liberated. About a month ago he was arrested charged with the murder of a woman named Marie Bigot, in the Rue Pierre Legrand. He stoutly denied his guilt, but, as evidence was introduced to show that he had often boasted of being a murderer, he boldly confessed to having killed Marie Jouin, whom he strangled in her rooms in the Rue Condorcet fifteen years ago. The mystery of her death created great excitement at the time. Marie Bigot was also strangled. According to the French Criminal Code prescription is granted after ten years have elapsed after the commission of a crime, and so Rodot was beyond the reach of the law as far as the Jouin case was concerned. Another charge of murder in the Rue Saint Lazare was also brought against the prisoner. Like the others, a woman was found strangled. The evidence against Rodot was not sufficient to hold him on this case either.

MAJOR ESTERHAZY TO GO TO LONDON.—It is said in Paris that Major Esterhazy, as soon as it has been definitely settled as to whether or not he is to meet Col. Picquart on the field of honor, will go to London for the purpose of pursuing an action for criminal libel against a London weekly journal whose Paris correspondent was particularly vehement in his aspersions on the Major's character during the Zola trial. The action has already been begun in London, and allegations of a most startling character will, it is said, be made by the Major against the correspondent. The charges are very grave and entirely opposed to the traditional purity of the British journal in question. It is also reported, on what seems to be good authority, that Major Esterhazy is slowly dying of consumption, and may not outlast the year.

THE DUKE OF MANCHESTER COMING HERE.—London society journals are reviving the rumor of the alleged projected engagement between the young Duke of Manchester and Miss May Goelet, daughter of the millionaire, who died on his yacht at Cowes last year. Gossip is revived on account of the Duke's intended visit to this country. It is reported in London that Miss Goelet, when she comes into her fortune at twenty-five, will inherit something like £4,000,000. If the much-talked of alliance should ever occur, the Duke would be following in the steps of his father, who, in 1876, when Viscount Mandeville, married Miss Consuelo Yznaga.

BLIZZARD IN NEBRASKA.

Street Cars Delayed by Snow and Wheat and Fruit Injured.

LINCOLN, Neb., Marach 27.—A severe storm—probably the worst of the Winter—prevailed in Central and Southeastern Nebraska this afternoon. The snow, driven by a high wind, was blinding, and was followed by a drop in temperature in some localities of over 50 degrees.

In Lincoln street car traffic was badly interfered with, but railroad trains were little delayed. The only bad effects apprehended are to Spring wheat and fruit trees, which, with many days of unusually warm weather, made rapid development.

FIGHTING VICE IN DEADWOOD.

Chief of Police Arrested and Much Excitement Results.

DEADWOOD, S. D., March 27.—The attempt of the Law and Order League and Citizens' Committee to enforce the law against saloons and gamblers reached a sensational climax to-day, when Chief of Police Donovan was arrested, charged with wilfully violating the law to shield saloon keepers. He was arraigned, and released until to-morrow. Deadwood has always been a "wide open" town, and the present agitation has aroused the greatest municipal furor since the Black Hills became a gold mining centre.

CHICAGO ELECTION FRAUDS.

90,000 Names off the Lists and Officers to be Prosecuted.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Evidences of false registration have multiplied so in the last two weeks that the Boards of Revision have made wholesale erasures. Last night the boards worked till after midnight, and it is estimated that fully 90,000 names were erased last night, leaving the city's total registration about 360,000.

The Republican campaigners in the west part of the town will have at least thirty Judges and Clerks of Election in the Eighteenth Ward cited before the Election Board for conniving at registration frauds. The evidence warrants the prediction that all of them will be dismissed from duty. Nearly half of them are likely to face criminal prosecutions.

FOR THE BLODGETT MURDER.

William Davis Arrested at Troy for Complicity in the Crime.

SCHENECTADY, March 27.—Detective George S. Docherty, who has been working on the murder of George R. Blodgett ever since it occurred in this city on Dec. 3, believes that at last he has found the key to the mystery. Mr. Blodgett, who was the patent attorney for the General Electric Company, was shot by a burglar while defending his property, and died two days later. A reward of $5,000 offered by the General Electric Company brought a score of detectives to this city. They all worked in vain, however, for there apparently was not the slightest clue.

All gave up the task except Docherty, and he believes now that when he had William, alias "Buck" Davis arrested in Troy yesterday, he landed a participant in the crime. Davis is a notorious crook and burglar, and it is known that he was in Schenectady the day before the murder was committed. He was arrested on a bench warrant charging burglary and larceny on May 14, 1891. The warrant was dated March 8, 1898, and was signed by District Attorney White of Washington County. The crime was the blowing open of a safe at Greenwich. The real reason for his arrest, however, was that the evidence against him in the Blodgett murder case had become so strong that Docherty decided to have him placed in custody. As there was no indictment against Davis in Schenectady County, it was decided to arrest him on the Washington County charge.

Docherty refuses to divulge what evidence he has against Davis, but says he is confident that he is one of the men concerned in the murder.

Died at His Friend's Home.

James Mulerone, sixty-one years old, of 268 Twelfth Street, Jersey City, yesterday visited the house of August Brown, living opposite. While there he was prostrated by apoplexy, and died before a physician could be called. The body was removed to his home.

SUICIDE IN GRAND UNION HOTEL

Man Who Registered as Kestor Germaine Haines Shot Himself.

A man who registered as Kestor Germaine Haines committed suicide some time Saturday night by shooting himself at the Grand Union Hotel, where he engaged a room about 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The body was found yesterday morning. Lying on the dresser was the card of the dead man, with this writing upon it: "Notify Mrs. Porter, 282 Eighth Avenue. My clothes are in a tailor's shop on Amsterdam Avenue, above Eighty-eighth Street."

Policeman Penny of the Grand Central Station was sent to the Eighth Avenue address and saw Mrs. Porter. She said she was an intimate friend of the dead man's mother, who lived at 206 West Eighty-eighth Street. At this address it was found that a Mrs. Maria Haines was living in the first flat, rear. She denied all knowledge of the suicide and said he was no relative of hers.

John Scott, the janitor of the house, however, declared that the suicide was Mrs. Haines's son. The latter, he said, was a Boston man and came here about ten days ago. After a three or four days' visit he and his wife, who accompanied him, left for a Western trip. Three days ago he returned with his wife, and she was understood to have gone home to Boston. He added that there was no doubt of the identity of the suicide as Mrs. Haines had admitted it to him.

SOCIETY NOTES.

A notable social event of the last week was the dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. Watts Sherman at their home, 838 Fifth Avenue, on Thursday evening. Yellow was the tone of the decorations.

The Society of Decorative Art course will close on Thursday at Sherry's with a talk on the history of needlework. Miss Georgiana Roberts will lecture to the children on the same afternoon there as usual.

The last Lenten trio recitals will take place this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Henry C. Valentine, 13 East Thirty-sixth Street. Gustav Dannreuther, Anton Hegner, and Richard Hoffman will be heard.

The Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer will address the Women's Conference of the Society for Ethical Culture on "Modern Philanthropy and Its Educational Features," at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, in the Tuxedo, Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. A social reunion will follow.

The third and last of the 'cello sonata recitals given by Anton Hegner at private houses on Thursday afternoons will take place at 3:30 P. M. Thursday, at Mrs. Peter B. Wyckoff's, 23 West Fifty-seventh Street. Miss Charlotte Maconda, the soprano, and August Spanuth, pianist, will assist Mr. Hegner.

The Wednesday Morning Class of women, organized to sew for the babies of the orthopedic ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital, meets every week the year round, and has for six years. Miss Earle is the President. The class gave a musicale at the home of Mrs. G. H. Möller, Jr., in East Fifty-sixth Street, last week.

The final lecture in the Emma Weed Memorial Room Fund course, given under the auspices of the Associate Alumnae of Barnard College, will take place at 3:30 P. M. on Friday, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Pullman, 1,032 Park Avenue. Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler will discuss "Beginnings of the Universities."

The third of the course of art lectures given by Miss Alice Donlevy, President of the Committee on Instruction of the Ladies' Art Association, at the home of Mrs. Celia Doughty, The Rutland, Broadway and Fifty-seventh Street, will take place at 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. "The Dutch School" is the subject. There will be music and tea.

The last of the present series of free organ recitals given by Will Macfarlane, the organist of All Souls' Protestant Episcopal Church, will take place at 8 o'clock to-morrow night at the church, Sixty-sixth Street and Madison Avenue. This recital will be the thirty-fifth. Mme. Marie Gramm, soprano, and Mr. Gramm, viola, will assist Mr. Macfarlane.

The Haarlem Philharmonic Society's course in the "Romantic and Classic in Music" will end on Wednesday morning with Miss S. C. Very's lecture on "The Dawn of a New Era," at the home of Mrs. John McLoughlin, 2,041 Fifth Avenue. Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, President of the society, is contemplating the use of a public hall for Miss Very's third lecture course to the members next year.

There were a number of society people at the Rev. C. W. de Lyon Nichols's reading of advanced sheets of his novel "Blackwell's Island," in the Waldorf-Astoria last Wednesday morning. "A Fin-de-siècle Bowery Villain," "A Pseudo 'Parkhurst,'" "A Hester Street Gang of Sandbaggers," and "One of the Four Hundred on a Pauper's Cot, Behind Bars," were among his topics.

The money raised last week by the "Hijas de Cuba," (daughters of Cuba,) at their fair at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, for the benefit of the sick and wounded Cuban insurgents, will be transmitted through the Junta. Mrs. G. de Quesada, Mrs. B. J. Guerra, Mrs. V. Z. Bazan, Miss Carmen Mantilla, Miss C. Baranci, Mrs. L. Bazan, the Misses Agramonte, and Mrs. Lombard were among the workers.

The last of three Lenten musicales by the Kaltenborn-Beyer-Hané String Quartette, will take place at the home of one of the patronesses, Mrs. Charles B. Foote, 10 West Forty-sixth Street, at 4 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Foote will assist the quartette at the piano, and selections of Mozart, Dvorák, Svendsen, Hubay, Raff, and Rubinstein will be given. Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Mrs. Thomas Bloodgood Peck, and Mrs. Cortlandt S. Van Rensselaer are among the patronesses.

The annual exhibit of "fake" pictures painted by members of the Society of American Fakirs, an organization of Art Students' League pupils, formed to caricature the Society of American Artists, will begin on Tuesday, April 26, and last till Friday, April 29, when the annual dance in connection therewith will be held, all in the league's headquarters in the Fine Arts Building, 215 West Fifty-seventh Street. The exhibit will be free, and the "fakes" will be caricatures of paintings by earnest artists. The auction of the "fakes" will take place on the third or fourth day of the show.

The Bellevue Hospital Sewing Class, a fashionable auxiliary to the Arthur Leary Mission, now established at Bellevue Hospital, will meet on Thursday morning at Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs's home, 1 East Fifty-seventh Street, and on April 14, two weeks later, for the last time this season, at the home of Mrs. John J. Wysong, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street. Miss Leary is President of this class, which is non-sectarian in regard to its beneficiaries, and Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. T. A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mrs. Wysong, Mrs. John Vinton Dahlgren, and Mme. Yznaga are among the other officers.

Epworth League Officers.

The Rev. Albert Swift, who was recently elected Secretary of the Metropolitan Federation of Epworth Leagues, has resigned the Presidency of Calvary (Harlem) Chapter, and will be given a farewell reception to-morrow evening, when his successor, William O. Ganns, will be installed to the Presidency of this, the largest chapter of the league in this city. As Secretary of the federation Mr. Swift will visit the various chapters and their officers, lecture on league work, preach, and try to create the necessary feeling of fellowship.

Just now interest among league members is centred in the "Story of the Life and Times of John Wesley," to be produced at Carnegie Hall on the evening of April 7, under the auspices of the Metropolitan Federation. It will be an illustrated musical and spectacular reproduction of eighteenth century religious events, and the rehearsals of the 250 young people representing 35 different churches who are to participate, have already begun. The object of the entertainment is to raise funds necessary for the extension of the work of the federation.

Mr. Kephart's Installation.

The Rev. William H. Kephart, pastor of the North New York Congregational Church, East One Hundred and Forty-third Street, near Willis Avenue, will be installed next Thursday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock. The invocation will be made by the Rev. T. C. Miller of Woodbridge, N. J.; the reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. F. B. Kellogg of Mount Vernon Heights, and the sermon will be preached by the Rev. Charles E. Jefferson of the Broadway Tabernacle. The Rev. Dr. L. H. Cobb, Secretary of the Congregational Building Society, will offer the prayer of installation; the Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Virgin, pastor of Pilgrim Congregational Church, Harlem, will give the right hand of fellowship, and the address to the people will be made by the Rev. W. T. McElveen, Ph. D., pastor of the New England Congregational Church, Brooklyn, followed by the benediction by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kephart. A fine musical programme will be rendered by the quartet choir, and the prominent Congregational pastors of Manhattan and Brooklyn have accepted invitations to attend.

INDOOR FLOWER MART OPEN.

Old Clinton Produce Market Transformed into a Fragrant Bower of Plants and Blossoms.

The old Clinton Produce Market, at Canal and West Streets, that relic of days when every good housewife thought it her duty to pay an early morning call to the little booths of Jersey and Long Island farmers for her vegetables, was turned into a flower garden at an early hour this morning. What had once been the scene of prosaic heaps of vegetable food in a state of preservation, better or worse, according to season, and pervaded with odors more or less—more frequently less—agreeable to the visitor was transformed so that its oldest friends and most constant habitues would not have recognized it.

Easter lilies in profusion, rich geraniums in all shades of red, azaleas by the hundreds and pot roses of every hue and variety imaginable crowded the floor space of the old building, and the atmosphere was laden with fragrance so heavily as to be almost intoxicating. Here and there the dying odors of some long forgotten cabbage or lettuce would intrude itself upon the nostrils, to be quickly lost in a fresh burst of sweet smells coming from a newly arrived lot of flowers.

The transmutation of the old building is the result of the agitation begun by the Association of Florists, formed last Fall and composed chiefly of flower growers on Long Island and in New Jersey. Since its organization the association has held meetings every fortnight to urge the necessity of obtaining an inside market, as heretofore the city has not allowed the florists to market their wares indoors. They had been banished to the pavements of Union Square and the little triangular park at West and Canal Streets, where in all sorts of weather they have been compelled to stand unsheltered and sell their products as best they could. They also had to pay 25 cents each for the rent of the pavement space and 15 cents each to a watchman. Still a good location was valuable and wagons would arrive on the spot as early as possible in order to secure a good stand.

When the Clinton produce market was abandoned the city offered the place to the florists and the offer was eagerly accepted. While until now the vendors of flowers had to close up at Union Square at 8 A. M. and at Canal Street at 9, they can under the roof of their new location continue as long as they choose.

Long before dawn this morning the florists and their assistants were at work making ready for the inauguration of their new indoor market. Forty-two stands had been engaged and the owners expect to increase their trade to a considerable extent now that they can offer their customers shelter.

SUICIDE OF JAY SAGE.

Wealthy Man in South New Berlin, N. Y., Shoots Himself.

UTICA, N. Y., March 27.—Jay Sage, a wealthy resident of South New Berlin, and uncle of L. A. Sage, the New York milk buyer, committed suicide to-day by shooting himself through the head while his family was at dinner.

The act is believed to have been the result of ill-health. Mr. Sage was fifty-five years old.

HARVARD'S ANNUAL PLAYS.

Societies Announce Days and Places of Performances.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., March 27.—The Delta Upsilon and Pi Eta Societies of Harvard University have followed the Hasty Pudding Club with the announcement of their annual Spring plays. The Delta Upsilon has chosen the comedy, the "Shoemakers' Holiday," by Thomas D. Kerr, and will give three performance, April 28 and 29 in Pi Eta Hall in Cambridge, and April 30 at the Bijou Opera House, Boston.

The Pi Eta Society will present an original opera entitled "Spontania," the book of which is by H. Coonley, '99, and the music by J. A. Loud, '98. Performances are to be April 13 and 14 at the clubhouse and April 15 at Bijou Opera House in Boston.

TWO ALLEGED MURDERERS.

Italians Arrested for a Double Stabbing at Waterbury.

DANBURY, Conn., March 27.—Giovanni Genovo and Marciano Famiglietti, who are alleged to have committed the double murder in Waterbury Friday night, when Felice Bellofatto was almost instantly killed and Angelo Ingrisani received cuts from which he is dying, were arrested in the woods near Sandy Hook at an early hour this morning by Chief of Police Ginty and Officer Bradley, and brought here.

They will be taken to Waterbury to-morrow. Genovo, who is about twenty-seven years of age, admits using his knife in a row in Waterbury, but did not know the serious results. Famiglietti professes ignorance of the affair.

CLOVERDALE STOCK SALE.

Announced That It Certainly Will Take Place April 5, 6, 7, and 8.

NORRISTOWN, Penn., March 27.—It was announced to-day that, despite the order to prevent it, the executors' sale of Cloverdale Stock Farm will take place at Colmar, this county, April 5, 6, 7, and 8. The farm is one of the most famous horse-breeding establishments in the world, and it is said to have cost its owner, the late Andrew M. Moore of Philadelphia, upward of $2,000,000.

Attorney Francis Shunk Brown of counsel for the executors of the estate, said to-day that security would be entered in court to-morrow pending the settlement of proceedings brought against A. H. Moore on Friday, with the object of preventing the sale and testing the ownership of the property. Mr. Brown stated further that the executors had documentary proof that the famous stock farm was the property of Andrew M. Moore, and that his son, A. H. Moore, acted as manager, and that all the property claimed by the latter is in his father's name, and has been in possession of the executors since the latter's death.

The principal interest in the great sale, which will be conducted by William B. Fasig & Co. of New York, centres around the stallion Director, for which animal Mr. Moore paid $75,000, and Red Wilkes, now twenty-four years old, said to be the greatest sire in the world. In all 178 horses will be disposed of, including ninety brood mares.

Studying the Primary Bill.

The committee of Republican district leaders appointed Saturday to discuss the new Primary bill, with a view to preparing a digest of it for public distribution, met yesterday at the residence of Congressman Quigg, Chairman of the Republican County Committee. It was decided that each member of the committee—all are lawyers—should prepare an independent synopsis of the bill bringing out the salient points and that on Friday, when Chairman Quigg returns from Washington, a caucus be held to determine what further action shall be taken in the matter.

Newark Pastor Declines a Call.

NEWARK, N. J., March 27.—The Rev. Donald Sage Mackay, pastor of the North Reformed Church, has declined a call given him by the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Chicago. An offer of $9,000 a year salary accompanied the call. It was believed that he would accept the call, but to-day he announced to his congregation that he had declined it. He also received a call from the First Presbyterian Church of Baltimore.

Gen. Sickles to Lecture.

Gen. Daniel E. Sickles will lecture to-morrow evening at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, for the benefit of the Harlem Relief Society. The former Minister to Spain will speak from his diary covering the period of his residence in Madrid.

$2,500 Prize for a Color Sketch.

CHICAGO, March 27.—Alexander H. Revell of this city has offered, through the Industrial Art Department of the Central Art School, a prize of $2,500 for a color sketch which will present the most practical suggestions for the decorating of a public school room.

Had Triplets for Second Time.

TRENTON, N. J., March 27.—Mrs. John Burke, formerly of this city but now of Princeton, has given birth to three girls at a birth. Five years ago Mrs. Burke became the mother of three boys. They are living and are strong and hearty, and the three girls are healthy and give promise of living.

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN ATLANTA.

Man and Wife and Burglar Killed and the Building Fired by Surviving Burglars.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.—The dead bodies of W. A. Briley, a well-known grocery merchant, and his wife and a negro carpenter, Robert Wilkins, were found in Briley's store and residence, at 75 North Humphries Street, at 5 o'clock this morning. The building was on fire and when the firemen reached it they found it burning from all sides, indicating an incendiary origin. The store door was broken open and the body of Briley was found near the entrance. He had been killed with a knife and bludgeon, every indication pointing to a terrific struggle with two or more persons. In the bedroom adjoining the storeroom were the bodies of Mrs. Briley and the negro. Mrs. Briley's throat was cut and the negro had been killed by a terrific blow from an axe on his forehead. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Briley had retired.

The theory upon which the authorities are working is that when Briley was closing his store about midnight a gang of burglars entered from the rear and attacked Mrs. Briley, who was believed to have carried the money. She was killed with a knife. Her husband rushed to her rescue with an axe from the storeroom and dealt Robert Wilkins a fatal blow. He then ran to the front door to call for help, but was intercepted by the other members of the band and killed. The surviving burglars fled, but returned to the scene at an early hour and fired the building. Briley was fifty-five years of age and his wife was probably five years his junior.

MRS. WHITE BURIED.

The Rev. J. D. Steele's Defence of Her Son, the Divinity Student Who Refused to Help Her.

The body of Mrs. Catherine White, who died suddenly on March 23, at the home of Mrs. Swan, 514 West Twenty-seventh Street, and who had been repudiated by her son, H. Carroll White, a Philadelphia divinity student, was taken from the Morgue yesterday morning by Undertaker James B. Smith of 444 Eighth Avenue, placed in a hearse, and taken to Calvary Cemetery, where it was interred in a grave in the Strangers' Plot. Coroner's Physician Edward Donlin and the undertaker defrayed the expenses.

Undertaker Smith has received no replies to the two letters he sent last week to the son of the dead woman, who attends the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, Twentieth and Vine Streets, Philadelphia. Undertaker Smith's letters, inclosing clippings from New York papers describing the circumstances of the woman's death and her probable burial in Potter's Field, asked for instructions as to what he desired done in the matter.

The Rev. James Dallas Steele, pastor of the Twelfth Street Reformed Presbyterian Church, made a short statement to his congregation at the close of the afternoon service yesterday concerning H. Carroll White. The Rev. Mr. Steele is Secretary of the Board of Superintendents of the seminary at Philadelphia, and made the statement to the congregation on behalf of the institution.

H. Carroll White, he said, was a third-year student in the seminary. He first knew of him in 1891 and first met him in 1895. White's expenses through his college course and also through the seminary had been paid by the Church boards.

The reports published in the papers after the death of his mother and the finding of the letter written by him, in which he refused to send her money would, Mr. Steele said, injure the young man's prospects, especially as he was to take his examination for licensure in Illinois next week. He thought that the criticism of White had been harsh in the newspapers and that the members of the church should know some things in his favor which had not been published.

White had, by his industry and good character in Illinois, proved himself worthy to be aided by the Church through all his course in college and seminary. He had shown himself to be a young man of good character, and his work at college and in the seminary had been good.

Mr. Steele did not go into details about White's family history, but said that his mother had never been a mother to him. While the boy was young she had shown very little of a mother's feelings toward him. He said that for several years White had not been in the position to send her any money, as every dollar he had really belonged to the people who were helping him through. White had been harshly treated because he did not attend his mother's funeral Saturday and had not made provision for her burial. The fact that he could not pay for the burial was the reason for the latter, and there were excuses for him for the first.

Mr. Steele added that Mrs. Catherine White was a Catholic, and that the Reformed Presbyterian Church was not the Church to hold responsible for her burial.

DEATH OF JOHN SIMPKINS.

Representative in Congress from the Thirteenth Massachusetts District.

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Representative John Simpkins of the Thirteenth District of Massachusetts died last night at his residence in this city, 1,717 K Street, of heart failure induced by gastric complications. He was taken ill Tuesday.

Mr. Simpkins was born in New Bedford, Mass., June 27, 1862, attended the public schools at Yarmouth, and after preparing for college at St. Mark's School, Southborn, was graduated at Harvard University in 1885. He served in the Massachusetts Senate in 1890 and 1891, was a Presidential Elector for Harrison and Reid in 1892, President of the Republican Club of Massachusetts in 1892 and 1893, and a member of the Massachusetts Republican State Committee in 1892 and 1893.

He served in the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses, where he was known to his colleagues as a man faithful to the interests of his constituents, although rarely taking part in debate. Mr. Simpkins recently was made a member of the Congressional Committee. He was a man of large wealth.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Frederic Alden Brown.

Frederic Alden Brown, a member of the firm of Walston H. Brown & Brothers, bankers and brokers at 40 Wall Street, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital of consolidation of the lungs. His illness was of long standing, the first symptoms having appeared more than fifteen years ago. Until the 20th of last month Mr. Brown was at Aiken, S. C., but the physicians there gave him up, and he came back to this city on Washington's Birthday. His condition was so critical that it was thought best to remove him to the hospital. His vitality was considered most wonderful, and the physicians said it was almost a miracle that he lived as long as he did, as his lungs were almost a solid mass and had been in that condition for a long time.

Frederick A. Brown was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, forty-seven years ago, and was the second son of the late Augustus J. Brown, a prominent lawyer of that city and the partner at one time of Gen. Nat McLean and of Chief Justice Chase. He was educated in Columbia University, whence he was graduated as a Bachelor of Laws. He was an active and favorite member of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. After his graduation his brother Walston H. induced him to enter the banking business as law was too arduous a profession for his delicate constitution, and, acting upon the advice of his brother, he entered Wall Street and became a member of the present firm in 1877, upon the death of his father. He paid little attention to business, however, on account of ill-health, and for the last sixteen years had spent most of his time in California, the South, or Morristown, N. J. He married a daughter of the late Prof. Chaulier, but leaves no children. He was a member of the Riding Club, the Union League Club, and the Morristown Golf Club.

John A. Hardenbergh.

John A. Hardenbergh, one of the old business men of this city, died on Saturday evening at his home, 13 East Twelfth Street. He was born in 1832 in Rhinebeck. He came from an old Knickerbocker family, and his father, the Rev. James Hardenbergh, was pastor of the Dutch Collegiate Church in New York. Mr. Hardenbergh was brought up in commerce and banking. He was a member of the firm of Hardenbergh & Sanders, bankers and brokers in Wall Street, and later became purchasing agent for the Erie Railroad during H. J. Jewitt's Presidency. For several years he was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Hardenbergh & Fennel, and at the time of his death he was Treasurer of the firm of the J. Spencer Turner Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of duck.

Mr. Hardenbergh was connected with other commercial and charitable institutions as Trustee and member. For many years he was a Trustee of the Irving Savings Institution, a Trustee of the First Presbyterian Church, a Trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, a Trustee of the New York Society Library, a Trustee of the Bible Society, a Trustee of the Northern Dispensary, a School Trustee in the Fifteenth Ward, and a member of the St. Nicholas Club and of the Geographical Society.

Mr. Hardenbergh and Congressman S. S. Cox married sisters. His widow survives him. The funeral services will be held at 1:30 o'clock to-morrow in the First Presbyterian Church, and the remains will be buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

William Harrison Adams.

William Harrison Adams, who died at Orange, N. J., on Saturday, was well-known in the business world here and in the West as a manufacturer of and dealer in syrups. He also had extensive ranching interests in Colorado and an orange grove in Florida. He was particularly noted for his exact integrity and promptness in business matters. He took much interest in rowing and was a valued member of the Nassau Boat Club.

He was a native of Virginia, having been born in Alexandria, that State. His early youth was spent in Richmond, Va., but he had been engaged in business in this city since 1868. A widow, who was Miss De Witt of Virginia, and three children survive him. He was a member of Grace Church, this city.

Mrs. Charlotte S. Wing.

Mrs. Charlotte S. Wing, widow of Luman B. Wing of the Wing Piano Company of this city, died Saturday noon at her home, 233 Quincy Street, Brooklyn. On Tuesday last Mrs. Wing made an ineffectual attempt to wrest a razor from her son, Lewis F. Wing, who in a fit of delirium caused from typhus fever cut his throat, dying instantly. Mrs. Wing had not been ill before that time, and, although the physicians ascribe her death to pneumonia, it is believed that shock and grief over the death of her son caused it. She leaves a son and daughter. Funeral services will be held at the residence to-morrow at 8 P. M.

Obituary Notes.

The Rev. Dr. WILLIAM GRIFFIN, Methodist, died Saturday at Troy, N. Y. He was eighty-two years of age. For years he was Presiding Elder of the Troy District.

The Rev. JOHN J. V. TALLY of the Faculty of the Niagara University died yesterday at Niagara Falls, N. Y. He was born in Ireland fifty-eight years ago. He came to America when twenty years of age, and took up his course for the priesthood in the University of St. Louis. His last charge before going to the Niagara University, two years ago, was in Germantown, Penn.

Mrs. RHODA A. BLISH died at Plainfield, N. J., Thursday after a lingering illness. She was the daughter of the late Mrs. Adeline Metzgar of this city, and the wife of Henry M. Blish, who is associated with the Standard Oil Company. They moved from New York to Plainfield five years ago. Mrs. Blish was a prominent worker in the First Presbyterian Church, and also in many charitable enterprises. Her husband and two daughters survive her. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon.

JUSTUS C. HAVILAND, aged eighty years, a prominent member of the Society of Friends, died in Plainfield, N. J., Saturday evening of chronic gastritis. He was born in Bethlehem, Orange County, N. Y. He was a resident of Poughkeepsie for several years, and moved to Plainfield nine years ago. His widow, two sons, and two daughters survive him. One son is Postmaster at Bellefontaine, Ohio, and the other manager of the Homer Ramsdell Transportation Company at Newburg. Mrs. J. H. Cooley and Miss Haviland, his daughters, reside in Plainfield. The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon.

RICHARD YOUMANS, a well-known boat builder, died on Saturday at his home in Canarsie Shore at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Rhode Island, and was engaged in the boat building business there before he removed to Brooklyn. He built many of the fastest boats in Jamaica Bay, including the Glenmore, Lottie R., and Aethella. With John Vreeland, he built the sloop H. H. Adams, which at one time was the fastest boat of her length in the bay. The cause of death was cancer. Mr. Youmans leaves a wife and three sons. The funeral was held at the house at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. MARGARET FIELDING NOLAN, widow of Charities Commissioner Francis Nolan of Brooklyn, died Saturday, the anniversary of her birth, at her home, 2 Hart Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Nolan was fifty-eight years old. She was born in Manhattan, and in 1860 she married Jeremiah Fielding, who was a well-known Democratic leader in Williamsburg. Mr. Fielding died in 1870, and two years later she married Francis Nolan. Two sons and two daughters survive her. A requiem mass will be celebrated Wednesday morning in St. Vincent de Paul's Church, North Sixth Street, by Father Carrol. The burial will be in Calvary.

CHUNG SING FOT, a Chinese missionary, died suddenly of apoplexy on Friday at his home, 412 Tompkins Avenue, Brooklyn. His name Anglicised was Edward Sing, and he was known by this name to his American friends. He came to this country ten years ago, and lived at first at White Plains, attending a Chinese school at Yonkers. He was soon converted to Christianity, and about six years ago removed to Brooklyn. He joined the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Reid Avenue and Monroe Street, and established a mission at 921 Gates Avenue. The funeral services were held yesterday at 2 o'clock P. M. in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rev. J. E. Adams officiating.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dyeing and Cleaning.

Lord's establishments, 668 6th Av., near 39th, or 15th St., near Broadway; patronized by New York's best families since 1860.

Lace Curtains and Blanket Cleaning.

Lord's dyeing establishments, 668 6th Av., or 15th St., near Broadway.

DIED.

ADAMS.—Saturday, 26th inst., at his residence, New England Terrace, Orange, N. J., William Harrison Adams.

Funeral services at residence, Monday, March 28, on arrival 3 o'clock train from New York at Highland Av.

BROWN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, at the Presbyterian Hospital, Frederic Alden Brown, son of the late Augustus J. Brown, in his 47th year.

Funeral services will be held at All Souls' Church, Madison Av. and 66th St., Tuesday, March 29, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn.

BRUCE.—On Friday, March 25, Charlotte Augusta, daughter of the late Adam Todd Bruce.

Funeral services at her late residence, 869 Madison Av., on Tuesday afternoon, March 29, at 4:30.

FRANKLIN.—On Sunday morning, March 27, Edward Vernon, in his 22d year, son of Lindley M. and Martha L. Franklin of Flushing, N. Y.

Funeral services at St. George's Church on Tuesday afternoon, on arrival of train leaving Long Island City at 3:30 P. M. Interment private.

GORDON.—March 27, 1898, Mary Mars, wife of the late John Gordon.

Funeral private.

HAVILAND.—At Plainfield, N. J., seventh day, Saturday; third month, 26th, Justus C. Haviland, in the 80th year of his age.

Funeral at his late residence, 53 Sandford Av., third day, (Tuesday,) at 2:30 P. M.

MARCOTTE.—On Sunday, 27th inst., Susan M. Marcotte, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral services from the residence of her brother-in-law, George W. Weeks, 130 Hooper St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, March 29, at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

PISTOR.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, March 26, 1898, Mary M. F. Pistor, widow of Philip Pistor and daughter of the late Don Alonzo Cushman of New York.

Funeral services Tuesday morning, Church Holy Communion, South Orange, on arrival of 9:25 train on D., L. & W. R. R. from New York.

SALISBURY.—On Friday last, Elizabeth Mary Salisbury, daughter of the late Samuel B. Salisbury of Ripon, Wis., and niece of the late Charles Fitzsimons of this city.

Funeral from the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., on Tuesday, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn.

SLADE.—Suddenly, at Flushing, L. I., March 25, 1898, Ellen Wheeler, widow of Edward Slade, in her 71st year.

Funeral services will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Dana B. Brigham, 231 Sanford Av., on Monday, March 28th, on the arrival of the 4:30 train from Long Island City. Interment in Forest Hills Cemetery, Boston, Mass.

STODDART.—On Friday, March 25, 1898, of pneumonia, May H. Stoddart, in the 20th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her aunt, Mrs. N. W. Hunt, 341 Washington Av., Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 28, at 8 o'clock.

WADDINGTON.—At the Monastery of the Precious Blood, Brooklyn, on Friday, March 25, Sister Margaret Mary, daughter of the late William D. and Mary E. Waddington.

WING.—On Tuesday, March 22, Lewis Frederick Wing, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral services were held privately on March 23 at 8 P. M. at his late residence, 233 Quincy St., Brooklyn.

WING.—Of pneumonia, on Saturday, March 26, Charlotte S. Wing, widow of Luman B. Wing, in the 73d year of her age.

The funeral services will be held at her late residence, 233 Quincy St., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, March 29, at 8 P. M.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.

Woodlawn station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

LEGENDRE ALMOST STARVED.

House Painter Found by Neighbors—Had Not Eaten for a Week.

Adonis Legendre, a Belgian house painter, thirty years old, was found starving in his room, in the rear tenement at 104 Seventh Avenue, last night. Neighbors had missed the man for the last five days, and when they heard sounds of distress coming from his room last night the police were called.

The door was forced, and Legendre was found almost unconscious on a pallet of rags in the corner. He looked like a Cuban reconcentrado. He was quickly removed to the New York Hospital, and later to Bellevue, in a serious condition. He said he had eaten nothing in a week, and had been out of work for a month or more. He has no friends or relatives.

DEATHS REPORTED MARCH 27.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
BARNETT, Bertha, 161 Madison St.	2	26
BAUMGARTEN, Abram, 355 E. 119th.	59	23
BENJAMIN, Auguste, 416 E. 89th St.	40	25
BRICKEL, Betsey, 125 Stanton St.	4	25
BRONCOTTO, Sam, 216 Stanton St.	1	25
BURRMANN, Martha, 448 E. 86th St.	1	26
CRAVEN, Agnes, 338 E. 39th St.	5	26
CARRAGHER, Owen, 301 E. 49th St.	1	26
CULTY, Margaret, 19 Morris St.	56	25
COHEN, Fanny, 18 Pitt St.	1	27
COHEN, Frieda, 23 Manhattan Av.	4	26
COHEN, Charles, 147 E. 90th St.	36	26
CONINE, Leonard, 235 E. 45th St.	6	25
CHINCK, Lee, 3 Doyers St.	40	24
DI TULLIO, Antonio, 31 Mulberry St.	64	25
EUEN, Mathias S., 4 W. 123d St.	65	24
FITZMAURICE, Kate V., 439 W. 34th.	26	25
FITZPATRICK, Cath., 442 W. 34th.	74	25
FITTER, Sarah E., 142 W. 129th St.	4	24
GOELTZ, Gustav E., 45 1st Av.	41	25
GOLDBERG, Robert, 81 Canal St.	1	26
HUDSON, Frederick M., 715 10th Av.	28	25
HUMPHRESS, Mary, Home for Aged.	65	26
HAFTER, Josef, 162 Attorney St.	55	26
HAYES, Mary, 317 W. 44th St.	11	26
HAND, Mabel, 192 Broome St.	8	26
JACOTEY, Mary, 32 E. 68th St.	80	27
KERN, Babette J., 520 W. 29th St.	20	26
KOSELITZ, Eliz., 1,694 Madison Av.	40	25
KRAMER, Harry, 415 W. 32d St.	5	26
LANG, Joseph, House of Refuge	16	26
LALOR, Ellen, 406 E. 119th St.	..	27
MARMORA, Pasquale, 60 Baxter St.	2	26
MEYER, Margaret, 318 E. 93d St.	27	25
MICHAELS, Margaret, 429 E. 83d St.	1	25
MILLER, Peter, 731 9th Av.	2	26
MANNBERGER, Barbara, 424 E. 58th.	45	25
NEMEC, Minnie, 1,374 Avenue A.	50	25
ONDACK, Mary, 411 E. 72d St.	18	23
O'LOUGHLIN, Ellen, 637 2d Av.	40	26
O'DONOHUE, J., 1,627 East End Av.	2	26
QUIBE, Rosario, 144 Ludlow St.	47	26
ROONEY, Thomas, 1,812 2d Av.	67	25
RITTER, Hannah, 180 E. 3d St.	64	25
ROGALIN, Abraham, 177 2d Av.	40	25
SCHABOSCHEWITZ, C., 222 E. B'way	47	26
SEMEL, Isaac, 314 E. 78th St.	47	25
SCLAFANI, Maria, 133 Mott St.	8	26
STROH, Louis, 63 Ridge St.	2	25
SLAVIN, Minnie, 458 W. 46th St.	40	26
SCHWEIGHART, Frank, 1,793 1st Av.	1	26
SCANNELL, Margaret, 1,773 1st Av.	3	26
SALZMANN, Edward O., 256 W. 15th.	2	26
SCHAMROTH, Sarah, 426 E. 81st St.	3	26
SCHAPIRO, Lizzie, 355 Madison St.	2	26
TAYLOR, Benjamin E., 250 W. 47th.	18	25
TIERNEY, Joseph F., 784 8th Av.	39	26
VAN VORST, G. F., 139 Sullivan St.	29	25
WITTMANN, Carrie, 370 7th Av.	4	26
WILSON, John, 408 E. 24th St.	41	25
WEBER, Henry, 214 E. 104th St.	66	24
WALL, Michael, 19 Barrow St.	79	26
ZAPPEL, Samuel, 237 Delancey St.	2	26

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Mar.
ANGEL, Marie, 50 Skillman St.	45	26
BECKER, P., Eton Av. & Chestnut St.	62	26
BERRIEN, M. B., 521A Greene Av.	72	26
BURGIO, John O., 250 Gold St.	1	25
BEDELL, May, 341 Park Av.	4	25
BURTON, Ellen, 42 Main St.	51	25
BROWN, William, 112 Gerry St.	5	27
CONNORS, Mary, 497 Warren St.	61	26
CARGIOLLO, Joseph, 37 Hamilton Av.	1	26
DOWNS, Theodore, 68 Stockholm St.	55	25
DUNSTON, Walter G., 174 Monitor St.	39	26
DI GROCHO, Roario, 377 Leonard St.	1	26
DUNN, Arthur C., 41 N. Oxford St.	28	25
DUCKERT, Joseph, 564 Vanderbilt Av.	4	27
EMMER, Edith, 86 Lexington Av.	1	25
FRENCH, Margaret, St. Peter's Hosp.	20	24
FLEISCHMAN, C. S., 29 Reid Av.	27	26
FUCHS, Carolina, 375 Central Av.	44	25
FISCHETTI, Sabina, 570 President St.	2	26
FAGEN, Michael, 1,490 Fulton St.	29	24
FRIEDNER, Joseph, 335 Hudson Av.	54	26
FRAENZER, Fred., 63 Arlington Av.	64	25
FUREY, Michael, Kings Co. Hosp.	32	26
GRUNANDAHL, C., 627 Greene Av.	54	24
GABEL, William S., 30 Leonard St.	25	24
GORDON, Uriah N., 1,185 Dean St.	92	26
HOFMAN, Frederick, 100 Melrose St.	2	26
HUGHES, Jane, 1,466 Gates Av.	68	26
HARRISON, William, Jackson and Hunter Fly Road	70	25
HINKE, Elenora, 739 Halsey St.	3	26
HANSEN, Christian, Kings Co. Hosp.	55	24
HEIKEL, Otto A., 1,606 8th Av.	63	25
IMPERIAL, Domato, 829 Kent Av.	1	26
KING, William, Kings Co. Hosp.	1	25
KITZ, Chester H., 15 Floyd St.	9	24
LEPLATINIER, K., 693 Flushing Av.	39	25
MAIER, Augusta, 23 Maujer St.	1	24
MAN, Frederick A., 149 Wyckoff St.	1	24
MILLER, Rhea, 1,811A Atlantic Av.	1	25
MINTZER, Charlotte, 858 De Kalb Av.	70	26
MOORE, John E., 427 Pacific St.	68	27
MALONEY, Thomas, Kings Co. Hosp.	73	25
McGARRY, Mary, 943 De Kalb Av.	15	24
McVAY, Stephen, St. Peter's Hosp.	62	23
NAU, Otto, 380 Jay St.	45	25
NASH, William E., Jr., 129 Reid Av.	6	26
O'NEILL, Honora, St. Peter's Hosp.	70	26
PATTERSON, E., 428 Cumberland St.	64	26
SALOMON, Annie, Kings Co. Hosp.	72	27
STRUEMPFLER, F., 150 Jackson St.	2	26
SUND, Oscar A., 64 Cheever Place	16	26
SMYSER, Cora, L. I. Col. Hosp.	51	26
SCHULZ, Marie, 432 De Kalb Av.	58	26
VAN RADEN, B., 589 Carlton Av.	85	24
WEIR, Ellen L., 543 Warren St.	52	25
WADDINGTON, E., 212 Putnam Av.	54	25

SPECIAL NOTICES.

"A." "A."

IMPORTANT PUBLIC SALES

AT THE

AMERICAN ART GALLERIES,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.

AFTERNOONS OF TO-MORROW, (TUESDAY,) WEDNESDAY, AND THURSDAY, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.

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Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.
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REFUNDING 5% BONDS FOR SALE.
Town of Guttenberg,
Hudson County, N. J.

The Board of Councilmen will receive sealed proposals until April 7th, 1898, at 4 o'clock P. M., for Ninety Thousand Dollars' five per cent. refunding Bonds, dated April 16th, 1898, denomination $500, maturing $10,000 on each of the 16th days of April of the following years: 1903, 1908, and 1913, and the balance of $60,000 April 16th, 1918. The interest will be payable semi-annually, and principal and interest will be secured by a sinking fund.
For further information address
HERMAN WALKER,
Chairman of the Board of Councilmen,
GUTTENBERG, N. J.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.
THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMmissioners, under the C., L., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.
HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, March 23rd, 1898.
The bonds of the Buffalo and Erie Railroad Company, due April 1st, 1898, will be paid, on behalf of this company, at maturity, by the United States Trust Company of New York, 45 Wall Street.
Coupons due that date will be paid at this office as heretofore.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

H. W. ROSENBAUM,
60 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
Especial attention given to the execution of orders for the purchase or sale of Stocks and Bonds at the London Stock Exchange.
Loans negotiated and Options on Stocks and Bonds procured for all periods.

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DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANtile line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

DIVIDENDS.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'y Co.
Six months' interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum will be paid on and after April 1st next at the Central Trust Co. of New York on presentation of the certificates representing First Mortgage Bonds of both divisions of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville R'way Co., deposited with said Trust Company.

Texas & Pacific Coal Co.
Fort Worth, Tex., March 16th, 1898.
A DIVIDEND OF ONE PER CENT. will be paid to the stockholders of this Company April 20th, 1898.
Transfer books will close April 1st and reopen 21st prox. S. MIMS, Secretary.

Minneapolis & St. Louis R. R. Co.
Coupons due April 1, 1898, on the Pacific Extension Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date upon presentation at the offices of the Central Trust Company, No. 54 Wall Street, N. Y. City. F. H. DAVIS, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.
March 9th, 1898.
A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.
CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
Treasurer's Office, New York, March 9th, 1898.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at the office of the company on the 1ST DAY OF APRIL next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 16th day of March, 1898, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 2d day of April, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Franklin Trust Company,
Dividend No. 31.
BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 2, 1898.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. upon the capital stock of this company, payable April 1, 1898, to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. March 25, until 10 A. M. April 1, 1898.
JAMES R. COWING, Secretary.

Mexican National Railroad Co.,
New York, March 18th, 1898.
Holders of Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company are entitled to a payment of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., on account of past due interest, from the earnings of 1897, which will be paid on presentation of Coupons Nos. 3 and 4, at the National City Bank, 52 Wall Street, New York, on and after April 4th.
ANDREW ANDERSON, Jr., Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK.
Quarterly Dividend.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on and after April 1st, 1898, to which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, March 25th, 1898.

Garfield National Bank,
New York, March 23d, 1898.
A quarterly dividend of ten per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared, payable March 31st, 1898.
The transfer books will be closed until Friday, April 1st, 1898, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

ANNUAL MEETING NOTICE.
OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
No. 45 WALL STREET.
New York, Feb. 15, 1898.
The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of any other business that may be brought before such meeting, will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 12 o'clock M.
The stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next.
S. HALLINE, Secretary.
H. C. ROUSE, President.

OFFICE OF
Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company,
PARSONS, KANSAS.
Feb. 18, 1898.
A meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company will be held at the General Office of the company, in Parsons, Kansas, on Thursday, the 7th day of April, A. D. 1898, at 1 o'clock P. M. This meeting is called pursuant to law, to act upon a contract of proposed consolidation of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company with the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company, under the name of the latter company, and, if at such meeting a contract of consolidation is duly ratified and approved, to authorize the exchange, conformably with law and the by-laws, of common stock of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway Company for stock of The Kansas City and Pacific Railroad Company, and to duly authorize such other acts and the taking of such steps as may be deemed expedient to carry such consolidation into effect.
Stock transfer books will be closed from and after the afternoon of March 5 until the morning of April 9 next. S. HALLINE, Secretary.
WM. DOWD, Vice President.
And by order of Board of Directors.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on
TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,
at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.
S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

To the Stockholders of the Butte and Boston Consolidated Mining Company.
NOTICE
is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the BUTTE AND BOSTON CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, Room 28, 31 and 33 Fulton St., New York City, New York, on Tuesday, April 5, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M.
The business to be transacted at this meeting will be the election of two Directors for the term of three years, and any other business that may legally come before it. The transfer books will be closed from March 16, 1898, to April 5, 1898, both days inclusive. W. J. LADD, Secretary.
Boston, March 8, 1898.

Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company.
A special meeting of the stockholders of Kruse & Murphy Manufacturing Company will be held on the eleventh day of April, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, at the office of such company at No. 455 West 26th Street, in the City of New York, for the purpose of voting upon a proposition to reduce its capital stock from $100,000, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of $100 each, to $5,000, to consist of fifty shares of the par value of $100 each.
Dated New York, March 12, 1898.
EDWARD MURPHY,
JOSEPH MURPHY,
EDWARD MURPHY, Jr.,
All of the Trustees.

Office of THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,
37 and 39 Liberty St., New York. March 8th, 1898.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, April 4th, 1898, at 2 P. M., at the office of the Company for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. Transfer books will be closed on March 19th and reopened on April 5th.
WILLIAM P. DIXON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the PARK ROW BUILDING COMPANY will be held on Monday, the 4th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Davies, Stone & Auerbach, No. 32 Nassau Street, New York City, for the purpose of electing five Directors for the ensuing year, and two Inspectors of Election, to serve at the next annual meeting, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.—Dated, New York, March 15, 1898. JOHN E. FRYER, Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.
The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,
135 and 137 Broadway,
New York, March 21, 1898.
The annual election of Directors for the ensuing year, and Inspectors of next election, will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, March 29th, 1898. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
GEO. W. DEWEY, Secretary.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending March 26....	$611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26....	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19....	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19....	48,968,653
Exchanges week ending March 12....	782,221,310
Balances week ending March 12....	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5....	904,747,377
Balances week ending March 5.....	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26....	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26....	41,639,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19....	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19.....	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12....	725,199,648
*Balances week ending Feb. 12....	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5.....	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5......	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29....	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29.....	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22....	852,827,065
Balances week ending Jan. 22.....	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15....	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15.....	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8.....	1,042,897,894
Balances week ending Jan. 8......	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31....	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31....	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24....	629,611,118
*Balances week ending Dec. 24....	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18....	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18.....	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11....	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11.....	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4.....	793,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4......	43,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27....	652,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27....	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20....	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20.....	44,448,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13....	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13.....	33,472,103
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6....	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6.....	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30....	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30.....	41,276,452
Exchanges week ending Oct. 23....	764,598,108
Balances week ending Oct. 23.....	47,110,718
Exchanges week ending Oct. 16....	799,310,890
Balances week ending Oct. 16.....	42,786,840

*Five days.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Saturday's sharp advance, in which the professional traders of Wall Street covered stocks by wholesale and reaped the profits of their bearishness, beyond doubt considerably improved the sentiment of the Street. Those prophets who have all along predicted that with the publication of the report of the naval board appointed to inquire into the causes of the Maine disaster there would be an end to declines in the market were partly vindicated by the sharp upward movement on Saturday, and their vindication created among many smaller speculators a feeling that the market must now recover from the weakness occasioned by the expectation of just such a report as the board is now known to have made.

Large Interests Holding Aloof.

The character of the buying on Saturday, however, was such as to make it doubtful that any of the larger and stronger financial interests have committed themselves to these views. As yet there has been shown no disposition on the part of these interests to take hold of the market again. There are in the situation factors which have come to be of more importance than the Maine disaster and its causes. There is talk of intervention, of the interception of Spain's vessels of war. As long as these matters are undetermined in so far as public knowledge goes, just so long will there be opportunities for sensational rumors and bear attacks upon the stock market.

The Granger Stocks.

Last week the Granger stocks were notably weak. In Rock Island alone was there any indication of inside support. Of St. Paul and Burlington strong financial interests were said to be sellers. Standard Oil brokers, who were conspicuous as buyers of St. Paul several points higher, were active last week as sellers of that stock. The talk of rate cutting and the various intimations as to the unsettled state of the trunk line situation are understood to have been partly responsible for the lack of support given these two Grangers.

Local Railway Shares.

Probably there is a larger short interest in the three local traction issues than in any other group of stocks. Metropolitan Street Railway and Manhattan were special favorites with the bears last week, and the extent of the short interest in them was shown by the rapidity with which they rallied on Saturday. Manhattan jumped from 91 to 95, and Metropolitan from 125¼ to 133. The shorts who tried to get stocks for covering purposes found a very small supply.

Sugar Trust.

Sugar Trust last week dropped about a dozen points, and at the close recovered four of them. During the week there was considerable liquidation of the stock, and there was also much short selling by the traders. It was this latter fact that was responsible for Sugar's sharp rally on Saturday. The liquidation, however, did not cease even on that day. Sugar Trust is in a position different from that of the majority of active stocks. With most of them declines are due to the war scare alone. The Sugar Trust, however, has on its hands a trade war that is real and that will necessitate enormous expenditures.

Anthracite Coalers.

According to current talk, affairs in the coal trade are not just what they should be. The companies are said to be producing more than their allotments, the restriction policy not being very strictly adhered to. In its last issue The Engineering and Mining Journal says that the indications are that March production, though on the basis of 2,500,000 tons a month, will again exceed the consumption. It would seem to be simply common sense to keep production as low as possible, yet it is said that some of the large producers are not keeping as well within their allotments as they might. This, too, in spite of the lesson taught their stockholders by the endeavor to make a tonnage showing last Fall.

Gold Arrives by La Bourgogne.

The French Line steamer La Bourgogne, which arrived yesterday from Havre, brought 5,870,000f. in specie.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	$1.03
Corn, No. 2 mixed	.36
Oats, No. 2 mixed	.30
Flour, Minnesota patents	5.25
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	11.75
Cotton, middling	.06 1-16
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	.05½
Sugar, granulated	.05⅛
Molasses, O. K., prime	.30
Beef, family	11.50
Beef hams	23.00
Tallow, prime	.03 11-16
Pork, mess	9.50
Hogs, dressed, 160-lb.	.05½
Lard, prime	5.20
Copper, lake ingot	11.95
Tin	14.30
Lead	3.75
Spelter	4.30

CHICAGO, March 26.—Flour dull. No. 2 Spring wheat, 95c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 88@91c; No. 2 red, $1.01; No. 2 corn, 28¾c; No. 2 oats, 25¼@26c; No. 2 white, 29@30c; No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 rye, 49c; No. 2 barley, 70@73c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.17@$1.19½; prime timothy seed, $2.85@$2.87; mess pork, per bbl, $9.35@$9.40; lard, per 100 lb, $4.87½@$4.90; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.77½@$5.50; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4⅝@4⅞c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.25@$5.40; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.19½; sugars, cutloaf, $5.88; granulated, $5.88; standard A, $5.26.

COTTON.

Cotton futures were depressed at the start by quite active Wall Street liquidation and some bear selling brought out by a weaker ruling of the stock market and more serious turn of political complications at Washington. On the opening, prices were 1@3 points lower, with the market quiet and easy. This was followed by a further drop, to a net loss of 4@5 points on the active options. There was a sudden change of sentiment later in the forenoon, stocks having changed for the better, while rumor had it that the situation at Washington was hardly as grave as pictured. There was quite a scramble of shorts to get under cover, and prices rallied 5@7 points, with the market finally steady, at net unchanged prices to 2 points advance. Total sales reached 64,700 bales. The local spot market closed dull, with quotations unchanged, on the basis of 6 1-16c for middling uplands and 6 5-16c for middling Gulf; sales of 300 bales were for export, direct shipment.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	5.79	5.83	5.79	5.81@5.82
April	5.77	5.79	5.76	5.81@5.82
May	5.82	5.86	5.80	5.85@5.86
June	5.84	5.87	5.83	5.87@5.88
July	5.87	5.90	5.84	5.89@5.90
August	5.89	5.93	5.86	5.92@5.93
September	5.87	5.87	5.87	5.91@5.92
October	5.87	5.91	5.86	5.90@5.91
November	5.88	5.92	5.86	5.91@5.92
December	5.90	5.94	5.89	5.94@5.95
January	5.93	5.97	5.92	5.96@5.97

Southern spot cotton, middling, Galveston, 5⅝c; New Orleans, 5 7-16c; Mobile, 5 9-16c, 1-16c lower; Savannah, 5 9-16c; Charleston, 5¼c bid; Wilmington, 5⅝c; Norfolk, 5¾c; Baltimore, 6c; Memphis, 5½c; Augusta, 5 13-16c; St. Louis, 5⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Middling, uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 316s; January-February, 316s; March, 316¼s; March-April, 316¼s; April-May, 316¼s; May-June, 316½b; June-July, 317s; July-August, 317s; August-September, 316¼s; September, October, 316b; October-November, 316b; November-December, 316s.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
March	101¼	101⅛	100⅝	101
May	98⅞	99	98⅞	99
July	85	86⅛	85	85⅝
Corn—				
May	33⅜	33½	33¼	33¼
July	34½	34⅝	34 7-16	34⅝

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	104	104	103½	104
July	82⅝	83 7-16	82⅞	83⅛
Corn—				
March	..	..	..	27⅞
May	28⅛	28 13-16	28 7-16	28⅝
July	29⅝	30⅛	29⅝	30
Oats—				
March	..	..	..	24½
May	25 3-16	25 5-16	24⅞	25⅛
July	22½	23 1-16	22⅝	23

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The course of wheat prices was determined principally by the advance of ⅛@¼d in Liverpool cables, representing unexpected strength after Friday's decline on this side and by the improved feeling in Wall Street. War rumors were numerous, but few of the reports received credit from traders. It was generally believed, however, that political affairs between this country and Spain were more critical than ever, and some disposition was shown accordingly to even up accounts. There was very little foreign interest in the market, and a sharp drop in the number of export orders. Reports from Chicago indicated that the May option was still being upheld by clique efforts, although later deliveries, if anything, displayed the greatest amount of strength. There seemed to be very little doubt either here or at the West that some sort of an arrangement had been perfected between the clique and Armour interests.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—May, 94c; July, 91½c; No. 1 hard, 97¼c; No. 1 Northern, 95¼c.

DULUTH, March 26.—No. 1 Northern, cash, 96¾c; May, 97¾c; July, 92¼c.

MILWAUKEE, March 26.—No. 1 Northern, 99c; No. 2 do, 95c; May, 98½c; July, 93⅝c.

Corn.

No. 2 corn closed 36c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30c asked; No. 3, 29½c; No. 2 white, 32¼c; No. 3 white, 31½@31¾c; track, mixed, 30@32c; track, white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 57@58c; free on board, afloat; State rye, 57@57½c, free on board, afloat, and 54½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track. BARLEY—Feeding, 42c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, and 33@33½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. SEEDS—Clover seed, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy seed, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.40; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.60; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.50; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4.10; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.70@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.85@$3.25. CORNMEAL—Kiln-dried, $2.05@$2.15, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 69@70c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 75@85c; Spring, bulk, 70@75c; middling, bulk, 80@85c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 80c; hominy chop, 70c.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 26.—Flour—First patents, $4.75@$4.85; second patents, $4.60@$4.70; first clear, $3.80@$4; second clear, $2.80@$3.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.50@$9.75; family, $11@$11.50; short clear, $10.50@$12.50. BEEF—Mess, $8.50@$9; family, $11.25@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $15.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5¼c; 180 lb, 5⅜c; 160 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 140 lb, 5½@5⅝c; 120 lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5½@5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10 lb, 6c; 12 lb, 5¾@5⅞c; 14 lb, 5⅝@5¾c; pickled shoulders, 4⅜@4½c; pickled hams, 7½@7¾c; Western green, 16 lb, 6¾c; Western S. P., 7c.

TALLOW—City, 3 11-16c; country, 3⅝@3¾c. LARD—$5.20@$5.25; city lard, $5; refined, South America, $5.90; Continent, $5.50; Brazil, kegs, $7; compound, city, 4⅛@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅜c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c; city lard stearine, 6⅝c.

LIVERPOOL, March 26.—Close: Beef—Extra India mess, 68s 9d; prime mess, 58s 9d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 51s 3d; prime mess, medium, Western, 48s 9d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 30s 6d; long clear middles, 35 to 38 lb, 29s; 40 to 45 lb, 28s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 28s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 32s. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American, finest white and colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city, 20s 6d.

COFFEE.

There was a slow market for coffee futures, with the greater part of business for the closing out of accounts over Sunday by less confident traders who feared possible sensational developments at Washington in the Spanish-American trouble. The market was steady, however, with prices at the opening unchanged and at the close 5 points higher on March and unchanged to 5 points net lower on other months. Total sales were limited to 8,500 bags.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
March	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.90@4.95
April	4.90	4.90	4.90	4.85@4.90
May	—	..	..	5.00@5.05
June	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
July	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.10@5.15
August	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.20@5.25
September	5.35	5.35	5.30	5.25@5.35
October	..	..	..	5.30@5.35
November	..	..	..	5.40@5.45
December	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.45@5.50
January	5.60	5.60	5.55	5.50@5.55
February	..	..	..	5.55@5.60
March, 1899	5.65	5.65	5.65	..

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Holiday. Hamburg—Unchanged; ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 12,000 bags. Havre—Quiet and unchanged; sales, 16,000 bags. January, 35.50; February, 35.75; March, 33.75; April, 34; May, 34; June, 34; July, 34.25; August, 34.50; September, 34.75; October, 34.75; November, 35; December, 35.25. Rio—Holiday.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4c; 3½c for muscovado, 3¼c for molasses sugar.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19@19½c; prime crude, free on board, mills, 15@15½c; prime Summer, yellow, 21½@22c; off Summer, yellow, 21@21½c; butter grades, 25@27c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter, yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, 41@42c; American, boiled, 43@44c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East Indian and Asiatic: East India, Joria, and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.65; oil, barrels, $3; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 32½@33c; resin, common to good strained, $1.40@$1.45; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.67½; H, $1.77½; I, $1.85; K, $1.90; M, $1.95@$2; N, $2.05; W. G., $2.15; W. W., $2.35.

CHARLESTON, March 26.—Turpentine, nothing doing; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, March 26.—Turpentine, 29¾@30c. Resin, A, B, C, D, E, $1.30; F, $1.35; G, $1.50; H, I, $1.60; K, $1.75; M, $1.80; N, $1.85; W. G., $1.85; W. W., $2.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—Turpentine, 29@29½c. Resin, $1.25@$1.30.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Firm. CALVES—City-dressed veals, 8@11c. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, common to good, $4@$4.87½; lambs, fair to choice, $6@$6.60; clipped, $5.40. HOGS—$4.10@$4.40.

BICYCLE VICTIM DEAD.

Edward Bowman Rearrested for Causing James Desmond's Death.

James Desmond, fifty years old, of 327½ Seventh Street, Jersey City, who was knocked down by Edward Bowman, a wheelman, who was scorching through Seventh Street, on the night of March 24, died yesterday from his injuries.

Bowman, who had been arrested before and bailed on a charge of assault, was rearrested and committed without bail. He is only seventeen years old, and felt his position keenly. He said that when the accident happened he was riding with his head bent down over the handlebars, and did not see Desmond until he struck him.

The force of the impact was so great that he was thrown and the front wheel of his bicycle was wrecked. Desmond's head struck the curbstone and his skull was fractured.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Beekman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.
1—Randolph vs. Feist.
2—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
3—Mulligan vs. Cox.
4—Shefts vs. Chapman.
5—Bryan vs. Mannheim.
6—Bryan vs. Mannheim Insurance Co.
7—Freud vs. Mills.
8—Meehan vs. Wagner.
9—Rogalsky vs. Am. Watchman's Time Detector Co.
10—Pearse vs. Divver.
11—Kulla vs. Finer.
12—Gill vs. Fordinsky.
13—Railway Adv. Co. vs. Boston Dental Association.
14—Linden vs. Brustin.
Appeals from orders of City Court.
1—Kugelman vs. Hirschman.
2—Kamermann vs. Eisner & Mendelson.
Appeals from judgments of City Court.
1—Krastner vs. Thomas.
2—Whiting vs. Saunders.
3—Trenkmann vs. Schneider.
4—Delmage vs. Crow.
5—Kelly vs. Theiss.
Appeals from District Courts.
1—Alleman Law Co. vs. Frank.
2—N. Y. Cab Co. vs. Crow.
3—Rabinowitz vs. Mitchell.
4—Wetterer vs. Soubirous.
5—Same vs. same.
6—Same vs. same.
7—Harlem Reporter Co. vs. Moffett.
8—Tannenbaum vs. Heyman.
9—Martin vs. Tarbox.
10—Goldfeder vs. Lincoln.
11—Wilner vs. Katz.
12—Wright vs. Duffie.
13—Same vs. same.
14—Johnson vs. Clark.
15—Freud vs. Mills.
17—Linden vs. Brustin.
18—Claffone vs. Moses.
19—Stroek vs. Brigantine Trans. Co.
20—Stedeker vs. 3d Av. Railroad.
21—Wiener vs. Leary.
22—Smith vs. Hartog.
23—Taylor vs. Harnett.
24—Wiley vs. Bondy.
25—Stahl vs. Dohrman.
26—Vogel vs. Farrand.
27—Moss vs. Erie R. R.
28—Bradley Salt Co. vs. Maithold.
29—Potter vs. N. Y. City Baptist Mission Society.
30—Ross vs. same.
31—Folsom vs. Benjamin.
32—Feldman vs. O'Brien.
33—Ertz vs. Parcello.
34—Martin vs. Farrell.
35—Curry vs. Schlicht.
36—Bernstein vs. Heinemann.
37—Levine vs. Anable.
38—Siegel vs. Cohen.
39—Cohn vs. Marx.
40—Dunn vs. Theiss.
41—Stein vs. Rice.
42—Rogalsky vs. Am. Watchman's Time Detector.
43—Chevra Bnai Israel, &c., vs. Chevra Bikur Cholim, &c.
44—Same vs. same.
45—Levene vs. Lascaropulos.
46—Alexander vs. Oetjen.
47—Zinsser vs. Herrman.
48—Thornall vs. Turner.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.
1—Ullner vs. Hunter.
2—New York Life Ins. Co. vs. Wilson.
3—In re Rapp.
4—In re Cutting.
5—In re Edgecombe Road.
6—Manning vs. Scherrer.
7—Ludwig vs. Vandercook.
8—Wurtenberg vs. Williams.
9—Hanscheld vs. Hanscheld.
10—Hilton vs. Hilton.
11—Smith vs. Fisher.
12—Close vs. Kjelgaard.
13—Manning vs. Mercantile Trust Co.
14—Taylor vs. Acker.
15—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
16—Mayer vs. Mayer.
17—In re Harda Lamp & China Co.
18—Rodenbach vs. Jung.
19—Fitzpartick vs. Barnum.
20—People, &c., vs. Ebert.
21—Williams vs. Guterding.
22—Barro vs. Golden.
23—In re Peck.
24—Wooiner vs. Quinn.
25—O'Brien vs. Grieff.
26—Adams vs. Ball.
27—Neufeld vs. Schlesinger.
28—Davidson vs. Dumay.
29—Smith vs. Bradhurst.
30—Brown vs. Morrison.
31—In re Buffalo Steel House Co.
32—Brennan vs. Varian.
33—Schussler vs. Met. Street Railway Co.
34—Humphreville vs. Kent.
35—Gaines & Co. vs. Simon.
36—Lautrio vs. Olarovsky.
37—In re Mayer.
38—Bowen vs. Bowen.
39—In re Brook Av.
40—People ex rel. Glaser vs. Coler.
41—Gaylord vs. Fisher.
42—Smith vs. McGillin.
43—Ostrander Fire Brick Co. vs. Kalishi.
44—Smith vs. Bliss.
45—Welch vs. Welch.
46—Hall vs. Bloch.
47—In re Paler.
48—Layman vs. John Anderson & Co.
49—Schieck vs. Schmidt.
50—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
51—Keegan vs. City of New York.
52—Dwyer vs. same.
53—Bulsom vs. same.
54—Spirbach vs. same.
55—Rawlins vs. same.
56—Coyle vs. same.
57—Bram vs. same.
58—Brush vs. same.
59—Otterman vs. same.
60—Murphy vs. same.
61—Buel vs. same.
62—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Association.
63—Bassett vs. Wells.
64—Dudley vs. Dudley.
65—Rook vs. Man. Life Insurance Co.
66—Bender vs. Lanzer.
67—Coleman vs. Casey.
68—Boskowitz vs. Stimmel.
69—Abegg vs. Ossusky.
70—Union Associated Press vs. Ochs.
71—Brewer vs. same.
72—Schaefer vs. Dunn.
73—Mitchell vs. Conkling.
74—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
75—Spiegel vs. Joccols.
76—Mutual Reserve F'd Life Association vs. Mayer.
77—Arnot vs. Knox.
78—Seaside & City Hotel Co. vs. Terminal Co.
79—Merchants' Exch'ge Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
80—Wendel vs. Mt. Kisco Park Club.
81—Sullivan vs. Clark.
82—Barnhaldt vs. Ohr.
83—Daly vs. Williams.
84—People, &c., vs. Giallorenzo.
85—Allaire vs. Allaire.
86—Woolner vs. Quinn.
87—People, &c., vs. Schul.
88—Hayes vs. Kerr.
89—Gusthal vs. Hart.
90—Schwab vs. Morris.
91—Martin vs. Brown.
92—Hover vs. Hover.
93—Trahan vs. Trahan.
94—Pendleton vs. Johnson.
95—Lesher vs. Salvin.
96—Boston Dental Ass'n vs. Tarr.
97—Tucker vs. Fin de Siecle Comb Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Kellogg, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.
Motions.
1—In re Depot Place.
2—In re East 169th St.
3—In re East 176th St.
4—In re Wilkens Place.
5—In re Boone St.
6—In re Orchard St.
7—In re Webster Av.
8—Fay vs. Mulholland.
9—Ullner vs. Hunter, Demurrer.
685—Stevens vs. Hein.
Preferred Causes.
6080—Kingan Provision Co. vs. Gross.
6352—Mead vs. Mead.
6436—Jones vs. Menke.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part IV. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.
5886—Hecla Iron Works vs. Milliken.
5887—Same vs. same.
6112—Grams vs. Weddemen.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
6345—Kline vs. Bank of State of New York.
6340—Manuel vs. Muller.
6348—Koppel vs. Hohn.
6074—Panzelle vs. Panzelle.
6261—Tolk vs. Welg.
6267—Brodie vs. Falvey.
5903—Kinkele vs. Krone.
1262—Lemien vs. Lemien.
6027—Spieler vs. Spieler.
5851—Dunker vs. Cabot.
5364—Gabriel vs. Sicilian Asphalt Co.
2740—Ross vs. Schade.
5833—Holomany vs. Slavonic Society.
6302—Van Arnberg vs. Smith.
6303—Palarino vs. Mahon.
Highest number reached in regular call, 6410.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Hiscock, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Russell, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Werner, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
Preferred Causes.
15269—Walch vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15351—Buderus vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
14698—Moses vs. Hatch.
14454—Ferris vs. Baird.
15175—Israel vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
15850—Kleiner vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
15068—Klein vs. German Odd Fellows' Home.
15234—Read Fertilizer Co. vs. Wells.
9987—Wannemaker vs. Nalle.
13626—Heffernan vs. A. Barber's Sons.
14589—Maxwell vs. Schmidt.
15060—Calahan vs. The Mayor, &c.
9045—MacKnight Flintic Stone Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
13964—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
12798—Herzfeld vs. Strauss.
15366—Ronalds vs. Bachman.
15714—Dunkin vs. Nafis.
14782—Weillers vs. Ahren.
15207—Schwartz vs. Thornburgh.
15306—Fleischer vs. Altman.
13154—Coppolo vs. Cosgrove.
15665—Loonie vs. Rothermel.
14051—Sheffield vs. Trustees, &c., of Exempt Firemen's Ben. Assn.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.
851—Spero vs. German Exchange Bank.
836—Same vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
842—Same vs. Nassau Bank.
847—Same vs. Nat. Butchers & Drov. Bank.
7964—Fleck vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
9104—Britt vs. Niagara Fire Ins. Co.
5582—Borella vs. Meyer.
8038—Jacobs vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
8467—Dickinson vs. N. Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8586—Koch vs. Cohn.
9103—McCorley vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R. Co.
7421—McDonald vs. Marri.
3238—Gunther vs. Hoyt.
4318—Owens vs. Harway.
8085—Lamson Con. Store Service Co. vs. Weil.
7564—Jones vs. Frost.
8617—Hill vs. Duffy.
8790—Lynch vs. Dreyfuss.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8327—Same vs. same.
8045—Brown vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
950—Kleb vs. Wallach.
8183—Collin vs. Frame.
7623—Rubino vs. Force.
7469—Pierpura vs. Peters.
Highest number reached in regular call, 10689.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calender to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII. and XI. for trial.
8303—Dann vs. Wormser.
6940—Traynor vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
8381—Steele vs. Eureka Safe & Lock Co.
7155—Igoe vs. Post.
6137—Marasco vs. Agoglio.
8426—Wright vs. Deering.
3148—Markowitz vs. Blauvelt.
9031—Luchesi vs. Fleck.
9036—Streat vs. Pautasote Leather Co.
9040—Davidson vs Met. St. Ry. Co.
9042—Dempsey vs. Eastman Co.
9097—Frankel vs. Frankel.
9122—Loughlin vs. Hall Signal Co.
9137—Gibbs vs. Fehn.
8930—Moross vs. Cohen.
6272—Ward vs. the Mayor, &c.
768—Deering vs. Riley.
8315—Richter vs. Luning.
8229—Kaiser vs. Weil.
8175—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8451—Wettereau vs. Praeworsky.
3829—Herman vs. Herts.
1689—Hosford vs. Seddon.
8295—Burke vs. the Mayor, &c.
8967—Mfgrs.' Nat. Bank vs. Casey.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts VIII., IX., X., and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S. Opens at 10:30 A. M.
Contested Wills.
1300—Joseph Richardson, (No. 1.)
1301—Same, (No. 2.)
1371—Austin Hall.
Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.
Clara M. Webster, William C. Mackay, Eva Frecking, John Moore, Lilia R. Love, George Stickler, John H. Feldhaus.
At 11 A. M.
Mary E. S. de Ramos.
At 2 P. M.
Anna Blaha, Louis Preust, Augusta Palm, Helen M. Davis.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term—Fitzsimons, C. J.; Conlan and O'Dwyer, JJ. Held in Part III. room, top floor, 32 Chambers Street, (Brownstone Building.) Opens at 10 A. M. On call of calendar all causes must be marked either ready or off term, and those marked ready must be argued or submitted as reached.
Appeals from Orders.
1—Brown vs. Georgi.
2—Same vs. same.
3—Terhune vs. Dunn.
4—Stokes vs. Bohrens.
5—O'Neill vs. Traynor.
6—Zinsser vs. Herrman.
7—Bowman Cycle Co. vs. Dyer.
8—Brown vs. Georgi.
9—Seaman vs. McCloskey.
Appeals from Judgments.
1—Mason vs. Tietig.
2—Spaulding vs. Goldsmith.
3—Hardy vs. Eagle.
4—Man. Brass Co. vs. Gilman.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Schuchman, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Adjourned until Tuesday, March 29.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland, Gordon, and McCann for the People.
1—Samuel Curley, alias Samuel Wilson.
2—John Seeplik.
3—Albert J. Pierce.
4—John G. Junker.
5—John Clancy. John Sullivan.
5—Jacob Damon, Joseph J. Ray, John Fischer, John Fischer, John Fischer, John Fisher.
6—Thomas F. Leahy.
6—John Minor.
7—Frank A. Coghill.
7—John Bahles.
8—Isaac Titlebaum.
8—John Ruff.
9—Mary O'Hara.
9—Michael Daly.
10—Henry C. Wade.
10—William Dex.
11—Jacob Levy.
11—William O'Neill.
12—Joseph McCort.
12—Richard Mallon.
13—Alexander Law.
13—Frank Small.
14—Stuart W. Bunker.
14—Caesar Lante.
15—Louis Lehman.
15—William Fielding.
16—John W. Curtis.
16—Vincenzo Dorazzo, Michael Chafuco.
17—Harris Levy.
17—Edward Reynolds.
18—Liberto Cipolla.
18—Jeremiah J. McAuliffe. Jeremiah J. McAuliffe.
19—Joseph Earnest.
19—Henry Tonnis.
20—Eloi Legault.
20—William Matthews.
21—Edward F. Cooley.
21—Giuseppe Le Barbey.
22—Emilia Kamber.
22—Thomas Williams.
23—John Lynch.
23—Solomon Ritt.
24—Morris Burnstine.
24—Frederick H. Dahn.
25—Jesse Thompson.
25—Louis Epstein.
26—William Abbott.
Pleadings.
1—John Harrigan.
2—Thomas Walsh.
3—John Kelly.
4—James McDonald.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Fitzgerald, J. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend and Hennessy for the People.
1—Arthur R. Moody, alias Blair Moody.
2—Bessie Schuyler.
3—Nathan Simon.
4—Annie Charlton. Maggie Cummings.
5—John Keane.
6—Lawrence F. Wolfe.
7—Thomas Kelly.
8—John Corcoran, Frank Fox, Thomas Wheeler.
9—John J. Kennedy.
10—William Sommers.
11—Luwei Lopardo.
12—Joseph J. Dignan.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Herrman for the People.
1—Bernard J. Reilly.
2—Henry Hechler.
3—Daniel M. Johnson.
4—Harry Davis.
5—John Thompson.
6—John Murphy.
7—Frank Leslie.
8—Stephen Zacsek.
9—Frank Ganna.
10—Frank Davis.
11—James Adrian.
12—Mary Grunfeld.
13—George W. Duval.
14—Archibald Wilson.
15—Charles Kuharich.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and Byrne for the People.
1—Daisey Taesler.
2—John Worthington, alias Amos Johnson.
3—Antonio Perez.
4—Herman Doorsen.
5—Patrick Finn.
6—John Harvey. Henry Muller.
7—Elsie Warren. Mazie McBride.
8—David Ralston.
9—Harry J. Smith. Walter Du Bois.
10—George W. Wilson.
11—Henry Bergmann.
12—John McGrath.
13—John Hanlon.
14—Max Eisenstein.
15—George Brown.
16—Albert Cellins.
17—James Downes.
18—John Donato.
19—Robert Dolan.
20—Albert Dietz.
21—John Griffen.
22—Hong Chong.
23—Ung Chuch. Ung Tom.
24—Morris Cohen.
25—Nathan Dannaur.
26—Lena Cohen.
27—John Daly.

Receiver Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Henry A. Caesar vs. James W. Mather—John De C. Ireland.

Referee Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Russell, J.—Caesar vs. Mather—Thomas F. Donnelly.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Judicial Department—William W. Goodrich, P. J.; Edgar M. Cullen, Willard Bartlett, Edward W. Hatch, and John Woodward, JJ.—Day calendar.
Enumerated.
170—Brown vs. Dennison.
167—Lewis vs. Long Island R. R.
61—Farrell vs. B. H. R. R.
176—Power vs. S. I. Electric R. R.
177—City of Albany vs. Andrews.
178—Supervisors of Queens Co. vs. Phipps.
174—Saval vs. B. H. R. R.
181—Collins vs. Collins.
182—Woodworth vs. B'klyn Elevated R. R.
184—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
185—Roberts vs. Nassau R. R.
186—Naumer vs. Gray.
189—Ulmer vs. Third Av. R. R.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Day Calendar—Van Wyck, J.
310—Whalen vs. Hall.
169—Lasagna vs. Lasagna.
130—Dougherty vs. Prospect Park & Coney Island R. R. Co.
The calendar of appeals from judgments rendered in Justices' courts will also be called.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar—Part I.—Garretson, J. Part II.—Gaynor, J. Part III.—Maddox, J. Part IV.—Hirschberg, J. Part V. Keogh, J.
1645—Ulrich vs. N. Y. Press Co.
253—Kalfner vs. B'way Ferry & Met. Av. R. R.
2644—Rippe vs. Met. St. R. R.
2205—Linehan vs. Coney Island & Brooklyn R. R.
5143—Katen vs. Katen et al.
2775—O'Mara vs. Colyer Brothers' Lighterage.
1882—McKnight vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2852—Leary vs. Prudential Insurance Co.
1752—Story vs. Reid et al.
1134—Gleeson vs. South B'klyn R. R. & Term. Co.
2861—Casso vs. Nassau R. R.
2862—Tobin vs. Nassau R. R.
2864—Freeman vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2867—Callahan vs. Royal Plantation Co.
2868-2869—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
2872—O'Hara vs. Conway.
2873—Davine vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2884—Claramella vs. Nassau R. R.
2868-2869—Stemmerman vs. Nassau R. R.
2891—Frost vs. Erie R. R.
2897—Dolan vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2898-2899—Frederick vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2902-2903—Gerber vs. Bill.
2915—Moquin vs. Bennett.
5153—Judge vs. Nassau R. R.
4526—Egan et al. vs. Supreme Council C. B. L.
2921—Williams vs. Ayer.
2925—N. Y. State Banking Co. vs. Urso.
2928—Cady vs. Brooklyn Union Pub. Co.
2929—Cady vs. Press Pub. Co.
2934—Loser vs. N. Y. Condensed Milk Co.
2936—Heisenberger vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2942—Rolfe vs. McKenzie.
2945—O'Reilly vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2947—Barber vs. Coney Island & B'klyn R. R.
2949—Fehrs vs. B'klyn El. R. R.
2950—Pritchard vs. Met. St. R. R.
5156—Hinman vs. Devlin et al.
2824—Black vs. Van Brunt et al.
The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.
1836—Hart vs. City of Brooklyn.
427-428—Dykman vs. Keeney et al.
4500—Matthews vs. Johnson.
2468—Trapp vs. Bennet.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Railway.
2773—Muller vs. 3d Av. R. R.
2951—Arthur vs. Kryn et al.
2952—McNulty vs. National Meter Co.
2953—Clarke vs. Dann.
2954—Lawless vs. McMullen et al.
2955—Hutchinson vs. Monaghan.
2956—Oiikus vs. Seaside Amusement.
2957—Herkley vs. Brooklyn El. R. R.
2958—Styles vs. Milliken.
2960—Papia vs. Pea.
2961—Messmer vs. Ramsey.
2962—Loughran vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2963—Moore vs. Nichols Av. Mission.
2964—McConnell vs. McCullough et al.
2965—Tayntor et al. vs. McFarland.
2966—Loewy vs. Horwitz.
2967—Verplanck vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
2970—Giegold vs. Cronin.
2972—Winters vs. Conterno.
2973—Newman vs. Met. St. R. R.
2974-2979—Sperry vs. Selvage.
2975—Tyler vs. Smith.
2976—Rafferty vs. Brown.
2977—Drummond vs. Watson.
2978—Van Slyke vs. Wyckoff.
2980—Ahearn vs. Haller et al.
2981—Hood vs. Thorne.
2982—Chambers vs. Brown.
2983—Abeles vs. Haslam.
2984—Raftery vs. Eddy et al.
2985—De Wick vs. Dobson.
2865—Fisher vs. Nassau R. R.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2985.

Surrogates' Calendar for Monday—The will of Mary W. Clarke, Patrick J. Sweeney, Edward Murphy, James Brennan, Adam Hudson, William E. Cutting, Ann M. Emde, Balthasar Nolte, Sophia Winkelman, Robert Redpath, and Mary Kenny.
The accounting of Joseph Bertina, John E. Willis, George W. Willis, Sheldon A. W..., Mary T. Kelley.
Contested Calendar at 10:30—Nos. 20, will ... A. St. John; 21, will Eliza Wild; 24, will ... O'Neill; 14, will Edward Kane; 23, will ... Whalen.

ALLEGED SHOPLIFTER PAROLED.

"Mrs. Brown" Turned Over to Her Husband Pending Examination—Methods of a Store Detective.

The woman who was arrested Saturday afternoon by Louise Eltoff, a detective in one of the Sixth Avenue dry goods stores, and who gave her name as "Mrs. Mary Brown," was paroled by Magistrate Pool in Jefferson Market Court, yesterday in the custody of her husband, "John Doe," for an examination next Thursday afternoon, Lawyer Lowenstein, who appeared for her, promising the Magistrate to give him her right name privately. She is said to be the wife of a Jersey City railroad Superintendent.

"Mrs. Brown" was arrested on the charge of taking a plume worth 75 cents. She had two pretty little children with her, and they were sent to the care of the Gerry society till yesterday. The officers of the society were given the woman's correct name and address, and they found that she had a good home in Jersey City and five more children there.

In court yesterday Louise Eltoff testified that she saw the woman pick up the box containing the plume, hide it under her cloak, and then leave the store. She followed her to Nineteenth Street and arrested her.

Magistrate Pool asked the detective why she didn't stop the woman at once when she saw her take the box. "I am not allowed to do that," she replied.

She said that the woman had embroideries upon her which she confessed to the Superintendent in the store were stolen from another emporium near by.

"How did you get this woman to tell this?" demanded the Magistrate.

"There was no undue influence exerted," said the detective.

"I want to know just how you did it," demanded the Magistrate.

"I didn't do it," replied the detective. "She made her confession to the Superintendent."

"Well, I think your Superintendent overestimates his powers," said the Magistrate.

He called the woman, and had her lawyer question her as to the way she had been made to confess. The woman denied that she had told that she stole the other things she had in her possession, but said that she told the Superintendent at the store that she took the feather because he promised to let her go if she would confess.

In answer to her lawyer's questions, she said that she was taken back to the store after her arrest by the detective, and before a regular officer of the city had been called in taken up stairs into a room and searched. Then she was taken before the Superintendent. After he had threatened her with prison if she did not tell all she knew she admitted taking the feather.

Lawyer Lowenstein submitted to the Magistrate the records of another case, in which the store detective had been the complainant, which was carried to the Special Sessions and then overruled by the Supreme Court. He said that the evidence was exactly the same. He brought the husband upon the stand to testify that his wife was given plenty of money and did not need to steal. He said that the officers of the Gerry society would testify as to the woman's home life.

The complainants asked for an adjournment in order to get more evidence. Lawyer Lowenstein opposed this request on the grounds that the woman had been locked up all night and that the complainants should have had their evidence ready, but when the Magistrate offered to parole the prisoner he withdrew his opposition.

LAUGH ON THE MAGISTRATE.

Under a Curious Misapprehension He Discharged an Excise Prisoner.

James McMasters, barkeeper in ex-Assemblyman Richard Malloy's saloon, at 88 West Houston Street, was discharged by Magistrate Pool in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning after an examination on the charge of having sold a drink of whisky to Policeman Leary of the Mercer Street Station.

Policeman Leary swore in his affidavit that he went into Malloy's saloon at 5:15 o'clock yesterday morning and asked for a little whisky. Without any question as to any accompanying meal McMasters handed him out a bottle and a glass, and after Leary had taken what he wanted McMasters took 10 cents from the policeman and rang it up on the cash registering machine.

McMasters told a story that differed slightly. He said that he was cleaning up his bar when Leary came in and asked for the drink. Forgetting that it was Sunday he brought out the bottle and pushed it over the bar to Leary, but tried to stop Leary from drinking when he thought. So he denied selling the liquor at all, declaring that he did not take any money from him.

"Well, I put a dime on the bar," said the policeman, "and I saw him ring it up on the machine."

"Maybe he put his money down, but I didn't get it," replied the bartender.

"Oh, it's a question whether you took the five cents," said the Magistrate, and nobody could make Mr. Pool understand that it was a dime, not a nickel, that was involved. "I'll settle this thing right away. If you didn't get the nickel it's still on the bar."

When Leary tried to explain that there would be a dime on the bar if anything the irascible Magistrate thought he was trying to interfere with his way of settling things and told him to keep quiet. "You take this man down there, officer—and you go with him," to one of the court policemen—"and see if there is a nickel on the bar now. We'll find out whether this man is lying or not."

Malloy himself and some friends were in court at the time, and they hurried out with broad grins on their faces. Policeman Leary and Court Officer Howard took the prisoner out through the back entrance to the court. In about twenty minutes they returned with him.

"Well, have you found out the truth about this thing?" demanded the Magistrate sternly.

"We found a nickel lying on the bar when we got there," answered Howard and Leary at once with sober countenances.

"I'll discharge this prisoner," said Magistrate Pool. "But I have no doubt he would have taken the nickel if he had not discovered that you were a policeman. I believe every word you told me, officer, but it was a case where the evidence would have been against you when you got the man down to General Sessions. I have no doubt that he intended to take the nickel," and he ordered the prisoner discharged, while the efforts of the policemen and court officers to keep from smiling was amusing to see.

NEGRO STOLE THE RIG.

He Disabled a Detective, but a Policeman Caught Him.

Detective Nelson of Hoboken at a late hour Saturday night saw a colored man driving a team of bay horses and a phaeton in Washington Street. As he had been notified to look out for such a rig, which had been stolen from Edward Green of East Orange, he placed the man under arrest. Taking a seat beside him he told the man to drive to Police Headquarters.

The driver protested and said his employer was James Thompson of West Hoboken, for whom he was taking the rig to the Kentucky Stables in New York. He drove quietly until he reached Newark Street, when he pushed Nelson from the seat to the bottom of the phaeton. Nelson's back was badly sprained, and before he could get up the negro jumped to the ground and ran. He was caught by Patrolman Messenkopf.

At Police Headquarters he admitted having stolen the rig from Green's stables, where he slept Friday night. He came from Kentucky, he said, and had been roaming about the country, sleeping wherever night overtook him. He will be sent back to East Orange for trial.

Naval Academy Examinations.

Representative Richard C. Shannon will shortly nominate for appointment as naval cadet to Annapolis from the Thirteenth Congressional District a boy, being an actual resident of the district, who shall be found best fitted for the honor. The physical examination of applicants will take place April 23, under the direction of Medical Inspector H. J. Babin, United States Navy, at the Naval Laboratory, Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. The mental examination will take place at Public School No. 125 West Fifty-fourth Street, on April 30 and May 7. Applications should be made at once to Dr. Matthew J. Elgas, Assistant Superintendent New York City Schools.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William S. McKim, referee, One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street, north side, 400 feet east of Prospect Street, 24.3 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $2,967.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Edwin B. Root, referee, 372 Lexington Avenue, southwest corner of Forty-first Street, 19.9 by 68, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $16,715.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Richard Browne, referee, 16 West One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, south side, [illegible] feet west of Fifth Avenue, 17.8 by 100.11, three-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $13,005.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, [illegible] Mapleeden, referee, One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, north side, 210 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 100 by 100.11, vacant. Due on judgment, $13,274; subject to another mortgage for $12,000.

On the premises, at 12:30 P. M., by the referee, Harry V. Morgan, foreclosure sale, Delancey Place, east side, 112 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $296.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
30 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—For Sale or to Rent, No. 98 Riverside Drive, near 81st Street. For particulars apply on premises, or address Owner, Room 212, No. 11 Broadway.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICE FOR RENT.
BANKERS, BROKERS, LAWYERS
1 NASSAU ST..
Northwest Corner Wall St.
ENTIRE FLOOR, 25x75.
Will divide to suit.
WINDOWS ON ALL SIDES.
The most desirably situated and complete office building in this section.
FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL,
9 Pine Street.

TO LEASE, ELEVENTH AVENUE CORNER, near 23d St. Ferry, four lots; if long lease will build for good tenant. Apply to JAMES L. LIBBY & SON, No. 69 Liberty Street.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898. J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keegs and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898. J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. m21-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,087 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. [illegible] Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 18th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 26th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. [illegible] A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, [illegible] Nassau Street, New York City. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth [illegible] 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. [illegible] D. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, [illegible] N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 17th, 1898. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A. mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney. Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898. WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk. GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City. f28-1aw7wM&ap.14.

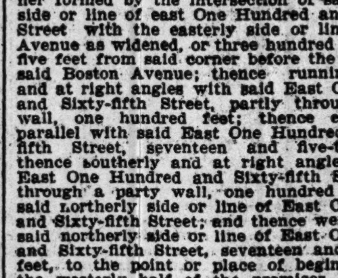
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 860, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.

JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,067.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee. mh28-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD STREET.—New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—ROBERT H. [illegible], plaintiff, against CHARLES RUSSELL et al., defendants.

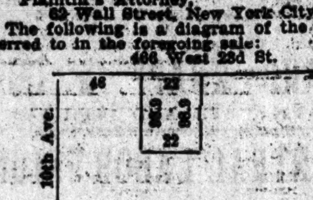
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Tuesday, the 5th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the 16th Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, distant forty-six (46) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Tenth Avenue with the southerly line of Twenty-third Street; running thence easterly along the said southerly line of Twenty-third Street twenty-two (22) feet; thence southerly and parallel with the Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the half distance line between said Twenty-third Street and Twenty-second Street; thence westerly along said half distance line twenty-two (22) feet; thence northerly and again parallel with said Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-eight (98) feet nine (9) inches to the southerly side of Twenty-third Street, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, March 11, 1898. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee.

J. C. O'CONOR, Plaintiff's Attorney, 62 Wall Street, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing sale:

466 West 23d St.



The approximate amount of the prior mortgage upon the premises, with interest, is $18,765.

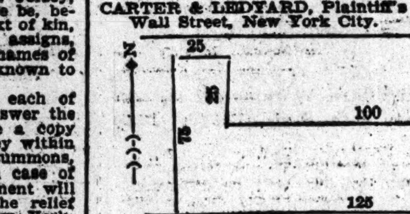
The approximate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $2,266.69, and of taxes and assessments and water rates is $262.50. SAMUEL B. HAMBURGER, Referee. mh14-2aw3wM&Th&ap4

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898. HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.

CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes. HAMILTON ODELL, Referee. mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11

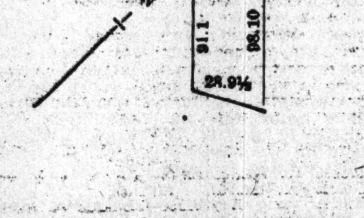
SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898. THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,653 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $875.00. THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys. Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $35.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City. m7-1aw7wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., one of the Justices of the New York Supreme Court, on the 17th day of February, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against the AMERICAN GAS CONTROL COMPANY, a corporation lately doing business in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the Assignee of the said American Gas Control Company, for the benefit of its creditors, at his office, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the 18th day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, February 19th, 1898. ALBERT H. GLEASON, Assignee. GEORGE S. HASTINGS, Attorney for Assignee, No. 265 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. f21-1aw6wM

INSTRUCTION—DANCING.

COLUMBIA DANCING ACADEMY, COR. 59TH St. and 8th Av.—Private and class lessons afternoon and evening; waltz guaranteed in private lessons and with music, $5.00; circulars.

BOARDERS WANTED.

49TH ST., 103 WEST.—Doctor's office; two rooms; parlor floor; also large rooms; superior board; no moving.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT BACK parlor, with extension, (use of front parlor,) as office for physician or dentist; house near Central Park and 59th St. "L" station; another room if desired. M. K., Box 198 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference; willing and obliging. Call, Monday, 429 East 88th St. McCue's bell.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a competent girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, and side dishes; first-class baker. Call Monday at 128 Madison Av., present employer's, from 9 to 12.

COOK.—By German, first-class cook; private family; no washing. 137 West 51st St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; excellent bread and cake baker; 5 years' city reference. 18 East 54th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook where a kitchen-maid is kept; best reference. 243 East 59th St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPERS.—By reliable, well-recommended couple, would like position with widower or otherwise; competent to take entire charge of house; country or city; understand the care of children and invalids. Refinement, Box 35, 1,242 Broadway.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; speaks French, German, and English; hairdresser and dressmaker; first-class city references. Pauline B., 141 East 52d St.

MAID.—Mrs. Frederic Bronson wishes to recommend a very trustworthy maid. Call at 174 Madison Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; best city reference. 435 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a French person to do up laces, misses' and children's dresses, caps, &c. E. Lartet, 646 Columbus Av., first floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—As infant's nurse by competent, reliable woman; willing and obliging; personal reference. 751 Madison Av.

NURSE.—A lady wishes to place a nurse, whom she can recommend. Call Monday, 436 Madison Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and MAID.—By a competent French seamstress and lady's maid; or would take care of a child from 10 to 14 years old; six years' best city references. M. H., Box 352, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—Used to all kinds of office work; unexceptionable references. Address Dispatch, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; excellent references; last employer can be seen. Butler, Box 372 Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad would like to find situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend; $50. Butler, Box 112, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER, &c.—By a single man as butler, valet, or house footman; all-round man; first-class reference; security if required. J. Mc., 5 East 89th St.

BUTLER.—By young man as butler in first-class private family; best city reference. 18 East 38th St.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect; last employer seen; 12 years' city reference. Gardner, 238 East 55th St.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best references. Butler, Box 197 Times.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By a young man, married; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; four years' best of reference from Mr. L. C. Lathrope, who can be seen at 37 Broad St., or Hotel Majestic, New York City; country preferred. A. McD., 13 South St., Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—By Protestant; single; city or country; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, harness; willing and obliging; can make himself useful around house; good city references. R., 147 East 39th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; small family; thoroughly competent, careful driver, in all harness; ten years' reference from last employer. M. M., 124 East 75th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; disengaged on account of death; references from three of the best families in New York. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; understands greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, and the care of a first-class place; a good worker; references for the same. W. G., seed store, 15 John St.

Valets.

VALET.—French; speaking, corresponding in French and German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av. Ergen's hair store.

VALET or BUTLER.—Willing to travel, or care for invalid gentleman going abroad; excellent references. E. D., 115 West 28th St.

Miscellaneous.

YOUNG MAN, aged 30, sober and honest, nine years in last place, can furnish excellent reference, good penman, wishes a position at anything. John Donnelly, 285 Monmouth St., Jersey City, N. J.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 693-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

FREE SAMPLE BICYCLE TO AGENTS IN each locality; exclusive territory; guaranteed grades, $15 up. Baker Safe Co., Chicago, Ill., Dept. S.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

CURTIS, ALEXANDER.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Mrs. John Low, Mary F. La Naux, Alma La Naux, Joseph J. Vecelle, William B. Lawrence, Hugh A. McTernan on behalf of said William B. Lawrence and William M. Hoes as Public Administrator of the County of New York, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the fifth day of April, 1898, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the petition of Abel Easton should not be granted and letters of administration with the will annexed issue to said Abel Easton upon the goods, chattels, and credits of said ALEXANDER CURTIS, deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. [L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the ninth (9) day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court. f14-1aw6wM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897. ROBERT WATTS, GEORGE H. KEARNY, Executors. KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City. d27-1aw6mM

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND LIFE ASSOCIATION.

Mutual Reserve Building, 305, 307, 309 Broadway, New York.

FREDERICK A. BURNHAM, President.

This Association will be glad to receive applications from gentlemen of ability and standing who desire to represent it. Previous experience unnecessary.

The policy contracts of the Association contain cash values, extension values, and total disability covers, and are easy to sell. The Association is easy to work for and hard to work against.

For full particulars apply, at above address, to GENERAL MANAGER.

WINTER RESORTS.

Atlantic City, N. J.

THE RUDOLF, Atlantic City, N. J. Directly on the beach; capacity 400; strictly first-class in all appointments; hot and cold sea water baths; café grotto with orchestra; dancing Wednesdays and Saturdays; send for booklet. CHAS. R. MYERS, Owner and Proprietor.

THE ISLESWORTH, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Open all the year. Salt water baths. Thoroughly modern. Liberal management. A. C. McCLELLAN.

HOTEL CHAMBERLAINE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Kentucky Av., near beach; capacity 300; steam heat, sun parlor; elevator from street level; cuisine and service unsurpassed. Special Spring Rates, $8.00 from Saturday P. M. to Monday A. M. Tel. 376. C. SKILTON.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, Atlantic City, N. J. Homelike and cheerful. Rates the very lowest consistent with first-class service. D. S. WHITE, Jr., Owner and Proprietor.

LINDEN HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., Virginia Av. and beach; opens April 2d; capacity, 350; steam heat, elevator; special Spring rates. M. C. ADAMS.

THE RICHMOND, Kentucky Av., Atlantic City, N. J.—50 yards from the beach; steam heat, elevator, sun parlors; write for items and booklet. J. D. PEASE.

THE NORWOOD—Kentucky Av., 100 feet from Beach. Steam Heat. Rates, $1.50 to $2.00 per day; $8 to $12 weekly. F. ALSFELT.

KENILWORTH INN.—Reopens Feb. 10th. Atlantic City, N. J. Steam heat; sun parlor; elevator to ground floor. T. K. GOULD.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GARDEN CITY HOTEL, GARDEN CITY, L. I. WILL OPEN APRIL 1ST.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SPECIAL MEETINGS IN THE BAPTIST Church of the Epiphany, Madison Av., cor. 64th St., every evening at 8 P. M. Monday, Rev. H. M. Sanders, D. D.; Tuesday, Rev. W. H. P. Faunce, D. D.; Wednesday, Rev. G. M. Shott; Thursday, Rev. H. L. Jones, pastor; Friday, Rev. W. C. Bitting, D. D.

A. C. DIXON Lectures In Broadway Tabernacle, cor. 34th St. & B'way, TO-DAY AT THREE O'CLOCK ON ELISHA. J. H. BURKE SINGS. SEATS FREE.

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line. The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamer leaves Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. Returning leaves New Haven 12:30 night.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE. NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Germanic, Mar. 30, Noon	Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon
Teutonic, April 6, Noon	Teutonic, May 4, Noon
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon	Britannic, May 11, noon.
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon	Majestic, May 18, noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Livestock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and July 26, according to tide. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rates $60 and upwards.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM, VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER. S. S. Werkendam....Saturday, April 2, 10 A. M. THE NEW TWIN SCREW S. S. ROTTERDAM, Sailing Sat., April 9, 10 A. M. Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY. Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St. MASSACHUSETTS........April 2. For freight and passage apply to NEW YORK SHIPPING CO., General Agents, Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service. Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.

Victoria.........Apl. 2	Alexandra........Apl. 16
Boadicea.........Apl. 9	Winifreda........Apl. 23

New 10,000-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons. SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free. F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA. PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO. OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO. From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:

BELGIC, via Honolulu..........April 2, 1 P. M.
PERU, via Honolulu..........April 12, 1 P. M.
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu.....April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu...May 19, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE. ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change. Superb Passenger Accommodations.

Comanche, Mon., Mar. 28	Seminole, Sat., April 2
Algonquin, Thrs., Mar. 31	Iroquois, Mon., Apr. 4

From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M. Descriptive literature free upon application. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y. Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD FAST EXPRESS SERVICE. PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.

Trave, Tu., Mch.29, 9 AM	Trave, Tu., Apl. 26, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Apl. 5, 9 AM	Havel, Tu., May 3, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apl. 12, 9 AM	K.d.W.d.G. May 10, 9 AM

Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Tues., Apr. 19, 9 AM

TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE. SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.

Bremen................Thurs., March 31, Noon
Friedrich der Grosse.....Thurs., Apr. 7, Noon

GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Ems....Apl. 2, 10 AM	Kai.W.II.Apr.30, 10 AM
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM	Fulda......May 7, 10 AM
Werra..Apl. 23, 10 AM	Ems........May 14, 10 AM

OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG

A.Victoria, Apr. 7, 9 AM	Normannia, May 19, 9AM
F.Bismarck, Apr.28, 9 AM	A.Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM	F.Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM

First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Palatia....Apr. 2, 7 AM	Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 3 PM	Pennsylv'a, May 14, Noon
Patria.....Apr. 23, 7 AM	Palatia....May 21, 4 PM

First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.** Cruises to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 28. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE. NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.) Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.

ST. PAUL......March 30	ST. PAUL......April 20
ST. LOUIS.......April 6	ST. LOUIS......April 27
PARIS..........April 13	NEW YORK.......May 4

Red Star Line to Antwerp. Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

SOUTHWARK...Mar. 30	FRIESLAND....April 13
NOORDLAND...April 6	KENSINGTON...April 20

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Umbria...April 2, 10 AM	Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM
Lucania, April 9, 8 AM	Aurania, Apr. 26, 10 AM
Etruria...April 16, 10 AM	Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

OLD DOMINION LINE. DAILY TO NORFOLK. For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M. W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim., all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—"Florida Limited," 11:50 A. M. week days; Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night, daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—"Florida Special," 12:20 P. M. week days; Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively. Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals. Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St. Trains leave foot of Liberty St. On and after Feb. 20, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P.M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach and Seabright, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON. From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3.25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, ††7:55 *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30, A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE. DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Except Sunday, Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32 P. M., Toronto 8:25 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40 P. M., Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrisons, West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore route; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:45 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Conects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:56 P. M., and at Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Carries sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS, daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS, daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL, daily—For Montreal, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, daily (sleeping car passengers only) for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS.—Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at Grand Central Station, 113, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A: M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct conection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

FUNCTIONS OF A LEADER

Prof. Felix Adler at Carnegie Hall Declares a New Type Is Needed.

THE DUTY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

Difference Between Serving the Public Interest and Being a Tool in the Hands of the People—Theory of False Equality.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture, at Carnegie Music Hall, his subject being "The Need of a New Type of Leaders." He said in part:

"In a democracy, where leaders are as necessary as, and even more necessary than, under any other form of government, it is far more difficult to obtain them. In a monarchy the Prince is the born ruler, and the members of the nobility are the born chiefs, and the subject mass of the population is by them determined to some kind of concerted action. But among a democratic people, how shall those who are really fitted to assume the responsibilities of leadership be sifted out? And after they have been sifted out, how shall the mass of their fellow-citizens be induced to follow and obey them?

"The main obstacle in a democracy is the false notion of equality. If all are equal, on what theory is it possible for one or a limited number to exercise authority? Equality and rulership are two mutually repugnant terms. If all have a right to govern, it must be that all are well fitted to govern, for no one has a right to do anything for which he is not fitted, and if nevertheless it is impossible that all shall govern; if some must be selected for this purpose, then trust the choice to chance, and thereby you will most emphatically show your belief that it makes no difference on whom the lot falls, every one and any one being equally fitted to rule.

"Now, in a democratic people, consisting of more than 70,000,000 persons, the selection of rulers by lot is, of course, out of the question. But upon what theory, then, do we pick out a few, among all that are equals, to set them in authority over the others?

Public Servants.

"We have invented a new designation which is intended to help us out of the difficulty. We say that those who actually are set over us, whose commands legally issued we are bound to obey, as much as any subject obeys his King, are really not our superiors at all, but are our servants. By calling the rulers 'public servants' we seek to reconcile authority and equality.

"There is, however, an ambiguity in the name 'public servant.' In one sense it is a beautiful title, one which the proudest nature might wear as a badge of honor, but with a narrower circumscription of meaning any one is a public servant who has the mental grasp to perceive, the efficient will to execute, what is for the public interest. The other sense, in which the designation 'public servant' is a badge of servitude, a dog's collar around the neck, is that in which it is taken to mean that a man is the people's underling, a kind of clerk employed by them, a sort of political errand boy to do their bidding, or a mouthpiece that has the honor of letting the breath of the people pass through it and reverberate through the land.

"There is a great difference between serving the public interest and being the mere tool in the hands of the public. A person may serve the public interest best by standing for the very opposite of what the public want him to do, by using argument, reason, persuasion, appeal to dissuade them from what they have set themselves to do, by resigning office rather than to do their will.

"Yet in practice the people oscillate between the two meanings which the term 'public servant' may have. In the selection of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation, of the members of the higher courts, of Ambassadors to foreign countries—sometimes, not always—the theory of equality is thrown to the winds. The plain common sense of the people guides them aright. They look about for men whose experience and ability is far above the ordinary, and, though they still call them servants, they treat them and suffer them to act as rulers.

"The democratic form of government has proved itself strong and effective, far more than its friends had dared to hope, on great occasions, and especially in great emergencies, and if the history of a nation consisted of a series of emergencies, then democratic government, in its present shape, might answer very well. But such is not the case. The danger is that, in the long intervals between the emergencies, the life of the people may become so weakened that in time they will not be able, even in an emergency, to rise to the needs of the hour.

The Theory of False Equality.

"The theory of false equality makes felt its baneful influence in the feeling of the minor administrative offices. Every citizen is supposed to benefit to fill such an office. Hence the opposition to civil service reform. To be more precise, the view entertained is not that every citizen is fit, but that he possesses the native capacity to make himself fit, and all he needs is the opportunity to demonstrate this.

"Especially does the theory of equality make itself painfully felt in the selection of our lawmakers. These are in very truth regarded as the mere creatures of the public. Their duty is, in a merely passive way, to reflect the opinion of their constituents. For this purpose they are hired, as a merchant hires his clerks, and the smallness of their pay is the measure of the value at which they are rated. The ignorance of many of our lawmakers even in the elements of economics and politics, as shown in the discussions on the currency question, the corrupt practices of not a few, the tangled mass of confused legislation that fills our statute books, is a telling commentary on the results to which such a system leads.

"Now what is the proper place and function of a leader in a democratic society? And what is our chance of getting the right leaders? Our chance of getting them depends upon the view we take of the place they are to fill, of the qualifications they are to possess. If there is a demand for qualifications which are humanly possible, we are, at least, much more likely to call forth the supply than where there is no such demand. If we look for political underlings and errand boys, political underlings and errand boys we shall get. If we look for something higher, then higher qualities are likely to shine forth at our bidding.

"The radical change, the change that must take precedence of all other changes, in this particular is a change in what the people look for in their leaders. A new, a stronger, a more affirmative, a more spiritual interpretation of democracy is needed. The seed must be sown in the hearts of the people, and the fruit, in the shape of adequate outward changes, will come of itself, in due time. In the first place, we want superior men. Not men whom we regard as being just as good and no better than we are; men who stand on the low average plane of the mass; but men whom we can regard as superiors, and whom we must be willing to treat as superiors, to look up to as such.

Qualities of the Genuine Leader.

"And now let me briefly state the two chief qualities which in my opinion the genuine leader must possess if we are to accept him as such, if we are to follow him without shame and humiliation, without abasing our self-esteem, rather heightening it by recognizing his superiority. The leader must stand for justice. He must be an eminently just man. We want him in order that with his help we may achieve some end. He must be the sort of man who will oppose us, tooth and nail, if he believes the end we have in view to be unjust, possibly to the temporary advantage of ourselves, of our section, of our class, but to the detriment of other sections, and other classes whose claims ought in fairness to be considered as well as our own.

"Secondly, the genuine leader will be he who shall have the penetrating eye to discern our true needs, and distinguish them from what we erroneously consider such, our lasting interests from our ephemeral, momentary interests; who shall have the insight to see the things which we ought to desire, and shall make us aware that we ought to desire them; who shall formulate them for us and shall help us practically to realize them. The leader of a people is the embodiment of its higher self, the incarnation of its higher reason, of what has been called the general will—that is, of the things which it ought to will, according to the best light at the time available. The true leader of a people is its best mood become fixed, so to speak, in one man.

"But in order that the leader may fulfill this function, he must remain in touch with the people. He must stay with them and be of them. He must not stand aloof merely commanding the multitude to do what is right, and they in turn, finding salvation in blind obedience of his commands. The true leader does not command. He convinces. He helps people to discover the higher reason that is in themselves, puts them more completely in possession of themselves, and thus the relation of the follower to the leader, instead of being humiliating, is elevating. He catches us up to the height on which he himself dwells and, instead of being dependent, we become through him free."

CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

Father O'Keeffe of the Paulists Suggests that It Adapt Itself to Moving Conditions Here.

In the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, the Rev. Henry E. O'Keeffe, C. S. P., preached on the subject, "The Net In the Modern World," yesterday morning. He took his text from the words, "The kingdom of heaven is like to a net cast into the sea and gathering together of all kinds of fishes." In the course of his remarks the preacher said:

"The Church must be superior, yet not opposed, to the State, as the State must not be antagonistic to the Church, but each must have its own sphere. The Mediterranean to the south of France is quite unlike the blue waters of the Adriatic, and the Baltic Sea to the north of Germany is fringed with a country dissimilar from the Irish coast. By this I mean there is sometimes the danger of transplanting foreign measures to effect a domestic cause.

"Italy and Spain are lands rich in poetry and sentiment, romance and melancholy, art and religion; where the women are beautiful, and the skies ever soft; where every grain of dust is tinged with martyrs' blood, and every church treasure house contains a sacred relic. In Spanish churches pretty children, clad in white, in streaming flowers, dance before the tabernacle. The Italian festa is a national holiday, and the patron saint of the town is the hero of the hour. These people are artistic—so is their religion. They live on ideals, they love heroes, they must have bright lights and florid music, color, and form.

"With us religion is different; the country is practical; the people cast in severer mold. Essentially, we believe the same truths; accidentally our applications are different. There are men in the Church to-day who will not make compromises in little things, thinking that they are sacrificing principle. They will not relax the cords of the net to give way to the action of the waters. The consequence is that the Church in many places is unduly under strains from the force of the current in the sea.

"It is of the nature of the Church to yield to the pitch and violence, the dash and fretting of the waves. The fabric of its net was stitched to be worn upon the crest and trough of the billow; its texture gives way with pressure and rises with the heaving of the swell. Shall we then make the net rigid until it snaps? Shall we not see that the fundamentals are few, that upon the outer margin of our line of work there is almost unfettered liberty, the capacity to adapt the Church to moving conditions in this new life in the United States?

"There are pressing problems all about us, ripe for solution. Men nowadays are not troubled by ripples on the surface, they strike down to the bedrock of the stream. It is not so much that they will not believe in a truth, but they deny the objective existence of all truth. There are the subtle difficulties of sociology, problems of justice, definition of rights, limitations of ownership, brokerage and interest, usury and speculation, a more thorough understanding between moral ethics and medical science, questions of crime and heredity, the rights of life as against the agents of destruction, and so on.

"Men say we are narrow and sometimes they are right. We shall never probably be understood upon the question of education until we make it clear that we are not seeking to destroy the present system, but rather looking for some method that shall assure moral discipline for the young. The ignorant will ever distort our motive until we show that our centuries of traditional teachings do not prevent us from bowing in reverence to the advance of pedagogy."

THE "SPIRIT OF CHARITY."

Recommended by the Pope to the Prayers of Catholics for April.

The "Spirit of Charity" is announced in the organ of the Apostleship of Prayer as the general intention for the month of April, recommended to the prayers of Roman Catholics by Pope Leo. It is set forth in this announcement that true charity is the "honorable wisdom" of Holy Writ, which makes one discern the evildoer from his evildoing and love the one and hate the other. True charity, it is declared, does not take scandal readily, and it is disposed to interpret everything in good part, "even the questionable proposition advanced by another," as St. Ignatius writes at the head of his Spiritual Exercises. "If men could but act on this postulate of the 'honorable wisdom' of charity, what idle quarrels and bitter contentions they would happily avoid."

Further, this explanation of the general intention for April says: "True charity, the charity of God, gives every man a hearing in his own defense, and should cherish, now more than ever in these days of a newspaper press which seems organized for public slander, the maxim that no man is guilty until his guilt is proved. True charity deplores the National strife that our newspapers and their owners, the money lenders, actively promote, and it grieves over the prejudices, the bigotry, and the foolish social traditions that make so many stand apart in hatred of the true Church of Christ; for the thoughts of charity are God's thoughts, and its ways are His ways, and as it rejoices in what He loves, so it is sad over all that offends Him."

Consecrating a Scroll of the Law.

The members of the Congregation Agudath Jeshorim consecrated a new Scroll of the Law at the East Eighty-sixth Street Temple yesterday afternoon. The services lasted several hours. During the ceremonies each member of the congregation was permitted to go up to the altar and make some mark or finish some unfinished word on the scroll. After this the scroll was carried around the temple, while the cantor, L. H. Martin, assisted by the full choir, sang. The services closed with the repeating of the blessing by the seven officers of the congregation. Rabbi A. Calman delivered a sermon. After the consecration ceremonies luncheon was served in the vestry.

St. Stephen's Church Dedicated.

The new St. Stephen's German Lutheran Church, the Rev. H. H. Rippe, pastor, Union Avenue, near One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, was dedicated yesterday. In the morning, the Rev. A. E. Frey of the local conference of the Missouri Synod, preached the dedicatory sermon, and in the evening the preacher was the Rev. J. H. Sieker of St. Matthew's Church, Broome Street. The congregation was organized in 1893, and in 1895 a chapel was dedicated, costing about $4,000. The church has cost about $16,000, a large amount of which was contributed, $1,000 having been subscribed by St. Matthew's, the mother congregation of all Lutheran churches in New York.

Alexander Avenue Church's Pastor.

Alexander Avenue Baptist Church, Alexander Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-first Street, has extended a call to W. Carey Newton, one of this year's graduates of Rochester Theological Seminary. He has accepted, and will begin work the first Sunday in June, when a council will ordain him to the ministry, and install him as pastor. The preacher at the church yesterday was Joel Werder. The church has been without a pastor since the withdrawal of the Rev. Dr. F. J. Parry, who went to Waterbury, Conn.

M. E. Church Corner Stone Laying.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., March 27.—The corner stone of the new First Methodist Episcopal Church was laid to-day by the Rev. H. S. Hull, President of the New York Conference. The new church is to replace the one burned in September last. It will cost $8,000. It is almost completed, the work of construction having proceeded in advance of the laying of the corner stone.

REV. DR. ABBOTT'S SERMON

He Shows the Effect of Paul's Teaching on Modern Christian Thought.

PAGAN FORMS IN THEOLOGY

The Preacher Says There Is Still Something of Jew and Pagan in the Most Sanctified Christians—Movement for a Freer Gospel.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott preached in Plymouth Church last night the last of his series of sermons on "The Life and Letters of Paul." His subject was "The Effect of Paul's Teaching on the Christian Thought of the World." He began by showing that paganism pictured an angry god, who could only be appeased by sacrifice, and that the sacrifice was measured by its costliness; that the Levitical system retained sacrifice, but eliminated the importance of cost, and thus modified the old paganism, and that when Christ came he disregarded, though he did not directly assault, "the pagan and the half-pagan, or Levitical, system."

"He always represented God as a Father," said Dr. Abbott, "who was ready at once to receive the erring child the moment he returned. Mosaism had said, 'You must render yourself acceptable to God by obedience to law.' Christ declared that obedience to external laws was not enough. Nothing, He said, will satisfy the law of God except purity of heart and love in the heart.

"The disciples did not understand it. Paul was the first and John the second to understand the essential spirit of this gospel. According to Paul, God is love; He gives His own life freely to men who are willing to receive. It is not to be purchased by sacrifice, or obedience, or repentance. The willingness to receive it, the choice of it, this is faith. Paul says: 'Pagans, you are wrong; there is no wrath to be appeased. Jews, you are wrong; there is no distance from God to be bridged by a priest and altar and ritual. Pharisees, you are wrong; there is no satisfaction of God to be purchased by obeying His laws. You are simply to take the free gift of God.'

"This gospel went out into imperial Rome. The northern barbarians conquered imperial Rome, and paganism, Judaism, Mosaism, and Paulinism intermingled together to make historic Christianity, as it has shown itself from the birth of Christ down to the present time. The days of our week borrowed their titles from paganism. It is not possible that we should have borrowed so much of our life from paganism that the very days of the week draw their names from it and not have borrowed something of their thought and incorporated it in our theology and our ecclesiasticism. If our very secular life has become thus pervaded by the traditions of a northern paganism, it ought not to surprise us that paganism has entered into our systems of theology, our creeds, and our church life.

Borrowed from Paganism.

"In the fifteenth century Christianity had borrowed certain essential features from paganism. Christians believed and taught that a great gulf separated God from His children. He must be interceded with by the Son, and the Son must be interceded with by the Virgin Mary, and the Virgin Mary by the saints, and the saints by the priests. So far had the Father who ran out to meet the wayward son when he was yet a great way off been removed by the incursion of paganism into the Christian faith by the fifteenth century.

"In place of the bloody Levitical sacrifices was what is known in Roman Catholic theology as the bloodless sacrifice of the mass, and it was taught that the priest who must be the intermediary between man and God offered in every communion service a real sacrifice in which he poured out the actual blood of Christ and broke His actual body. While thus they had borrowed the theology and the ceremonialism from paganism, they borrowed the legalism from the Jews. One could only reach the mercy of God through the intercession of priests, but he could also only reach it by obedience to the laws of God and the laws of God were wrought out in an elaborate system. The disciple must come to the priest and tell what he had done, and the priest must prescribe what he must do to win back the love and favor of God. Thus you have in Romanism the intermingling of paganism and Judaism, but still an intermingling also of Christianity. Romanism borrowed forgiveness from Christ, law from Judaism, sacrifice from paganism, and intermingled them in one common amalgam.

"In the sixteenth century rose Luther. He repudiated the whole intercessory system and the whole sacrificial system and the whole legalistic system of Rome, and he declared that there was no intercession necessary and that there was nothing to be paid for God's favor. If all Protestants could have been as radical as Luther the world would have made its theological progress much faster. But progress is very slow and prejudices yield very gradually; and there is still something of the Pagan and the Jew in the most sanctified of Christians. Protestantism began to divide into two streams, in which were seen in varying ratios the pagan element of sacrifice and the Jewish element of law.

Old Forms in the Anglican Church.

"There still remain in the Anglican Church the temple, the altar, the sacrifice, though greatly modified from the Roman Catholic conception. On the other hand, there remained in the Puritan churches the conception of law, the notion that men could not be acceptable to God except by obedience to certain laws, ceremonial or ethical. Sometimes it was, 'You must be baptized by immersion.' Sometimes is was, 'You must pay particular observance to a particular day or you cannot be a good Christian.' Sometimes it was, 'You must obey the Ten Commandments, or the epitome of them, the Two Commandments; and then, through that, you can get the love of God.' The way to God was by obedience and law.

"And thus there grew up in the Reformed Church these two elements, the paganism that demanded a sacrifice, and the legalism that demanded obedience before one could be a child of God. And still the voice of Paul might have been heard, if the clamor of theological controversy had not deafened the ears: 'You are God's children. When you wander from his paths, when you are disobedient to His laws, when you sin against Him, He loves you as the father loves the child.'

"But still there was more of Christianity—or, if you please, more of the Gospel, or more of Paulinism—in the Reformed Church than in the Roman Church, as there was more in the Roman Church than in the Jewish. For the most part the notion of the bloodless sacrifice had vanished. Romanism had said, 'A bloodless sacrifice of wine and bread will do.' Protestantism had said: 'If you will only believe that some one else has offered a sacrifice for you, that will do.'

The Progress of Christianity.

"I shall not try to go on and trace still further the progress of Christianity. I shall not try to point out how the two Wesleys brought a larger and freer gospel to the world, and repeated the message of Paul of an unbought love of God; how it came in a different form through the Quakers; how it was repeated again by Maurice and Erskine, prophets of the Old World; by Bushnell and Beecher and Brooks, prophets of the New. The history of actual organic Christianity through the ages is the history of the intermingling of these three conceptions, the Pagan, the Jewish, and the Christian.

"Still these three ideas are strangely intermingled in our conglomerate theology. Still the Gospel of God's unpurchasable love finds its way gradually, slowly, but surely, to the hearts of men. Wherever you find in modern theology the doctrine that men can be saved only by a sacrifice offered to placate God, you find a relic of paganism. Wherever you find the doctrine that men can get the love of God only by obeying the law, you find a relic of Judaism. Wherever you find men putting up an altar and a priest and a sacrifice, and insisting that only through them can you come to God, you find a relic of paganism. Wherever you find men teaching that there is no way to God except by baptism, or compliance with some ritual or ceremonial, or by the Ten Commandments, you find essential Judaism.

"And wherever you find this message, that God has infinite and eternal love; that the way to His heart has always been that He gives life without price, without purchase, you find a revival of Paul's teaching."

MISS ARNOLD NOW A CATHOLIC.

She Follows Her Friend, Miss E. M. Gurney, Who Recently Went into that Church.

Following closely in the footsteps of her friend, Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, Miss Emma Arnold of 255 West Twenty-third Street, a well-known worker in the Protestant Episcopal Church in this city, has united with the Catholic communion, having been recently received into that faith by a priest in the Jesuit Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street. Miss Arnold communicated to none of the members of her family her intention of changing her faith, and all of them were greatly surprised at her action when they learned of it.

From her childhood Miss Arnold had always been identified with church work and was very devout. She comes of a family long prominent in the social world of Philadelphia, where they formerly resided. When she came here to live she immediately joined the Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, of which Father Brown is the rector. But the high church tendencies of that parish were, apparently, not sufficient for her needs. In the course of her work in the Church of St. Mary the Virgin Miss Arnold became acquainted with Miss Elizabeth M. Gurney, the head and front of the Church Settlement House, an institution on the upper east side which was mainly supported by the Rev. Father William Everett Johnson and his parish of the Church of the Redeemer, when that church was situated at Park Avenue and Eighty-second Street, before it was sold under the hammer by the city for debt.

Miss Gurney left the Episcopal Church a few months ago and joined the Catholic Church. The two friends, after Miss Gurney had united with the Catholic Church, met frequently at the Church of St. Francis Xavier, which Miss Gurney attended. The beauty of the service and the music were attractive to Miss Arnold, and she finally was persuaded to change her faith. Two weeks ago she was received into the Catholic Church by the Rev. John F. X. O'Conor, S. J., in the presence of a few friends from this city and Philadelphia.

WHY ITS DEBTS WERE PAID.

Pastor of St. Andrew's M. E. Church Tells His Congregation Why It Raised the Big Subscription.

The Rev. J. O. Wilson told the congregation of St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventy-sixth Street, near Columbus Avenue, yesterday why it subscribed $105,000 on the Sunday previous with which to pay off the debts of the church. He took his text from II. Corinthians, xxviii., 24: "Wherefore show ye before the churches the proof of your love?"

Mr. Wilson prefaced his sermon by thanking his congregation and the secular press for spreading abroad the news of the surprising subscription. "According to the religious press," he said, "nothing has been comparable to it for a hundred years, and it has done a million dollars' worth of good to the church. If I should read to you the letters of commendation I have received during the last week I would consume the entire hour of service."

Then he said: "When a thing is successful everybody wants an interest in it. I beg to say that the account is not closed, and will not be closed in three years. I know that there are many here to-day who regret not being here last Sunday, and I shall give them an opportunity to add other subscriptions of an equal necessity. I desire to say also that of the entire amount subscribed but $15,000 came from outside the members of the church, notwithstanding the fact that I was informed that the amount could not be raised unless at least $50,000 came from outsiders.

"Now, why did we do it? It was not an accident. It was a straightforward and carefully planned achievement. It was an all-inspiring motive. I can tell you what it was not. It was not a motive of pride. Such a motive would have defeated the very end it sought. It was not a motive of revenge or rivalry or competition or crime. Had it been it would have been an inglorious failure. Great deeds are the offspring of lofty purposes. Now, what was it? Why did you lay on the altar this expensive sacrifice? You believed that your pastor was deserving of your sympathy. One member of the congregation told me that he did it for me alone. I am constrained to say that I do not believe that this was his highest motive. Why are our hospitals built? Because you have sympathy for the sick. Why are there schools? Because of sympathy for the ignorant. Why are they orphanages? Because of sympathy for the helpless. Why are there churches? Because of sympathy for the sinful. What is the cross? It is an expression of Christ's boundless and infinite sympathy for the lost.

"So that in this great deed of sacrifice one of the motives was your sympathy for suffering man. It is your belief that Christ's plan for saving suffering man is the Church, and in this view it was your vote of confidence. Another of your motives was for self-preservation. You know that army of enemies who are ready to attack the Church. The enemies' ships are always ready to sail into port and drop shells into the Church. One of these ships is infidelity. Another is intemperance. Therefore your vote of last Sunday was a defensive appropriation."

Mr. Wilson stopped for an instant, and then raising his hands high above his head and bringing them down both together, he shouted: "This fort shall never fall into the enemy's hands; but the enemy shall fall into our hands. The enemy has never received such a terrible blow as was dealt him last Sunday."

At the end of his sermon the preacher called for another collection for the cause of the missions, wornout preachers, the Bible Society, and educational work. He said:

"You need not stand back because you came unprepared. You have had confidence in me and now I will have confidence in you. If you have not the money with you I will lend it to you and you can pay me back."

He then told the congregation to write what amount each cared to give and inclose it in an envelope, which would be found in every seat. It was noticed that nearly everybody dropped an envelope in the plate as it was passed around.

THE Y. M. C. A. LIBRARY.

Books Formerly in Twenty-third Street Are Now in the New Building.

The Rev. Charles F. Sitterly made an informal address yesterday afternoon at the Young Men's Christian Association, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, on "How Our English Bible Came to Us," before a large audience in the new library of the building. This was the first of a series of lectures and exhibitions which are to be held this week in connection with the opening of the library, the doors of which will be thrown open to the public for the first time this morning.

The library, which was formerly in the building in Twenty-third Street, was moved to its new quarters, as it was deemed safer to have it in a fire-proof building. It is situated on the sixth floor on the Fifty-sixth Street side of the building, where it occupies two large rooms, one used exclusively for the bookracks and the other as a reading room. It is lighted by electricity, and equipped with the latest improvements, the woodwork and tables being entirely in polished oak.

Two large American flags are tastefully draped in a prominent place, and the library, while large, presents a homelike and comfortable appearance.

Prosperity of Epiphany Church.

The fiscal year of the Church of the Epiphany, Madison Avenue and Sixty-fourth Street, of which the Rev. H. L. Jones is pastor, closed yesterday. It was announced that A. L. Lesher and George Leask had presented a group of three stained-glass windows to the church, and an additional single window, the whole costing about $10,000. It was also announced that other gifts in stained glass would bring the value, during the coming year, up to a total of about $20,000. A year ago the Epiphany Church was for sale, and the congregation was discussing removal and the possibility of disbanding as a separate organization. The report just made shows that there is no longer any need for selling the church, since prosperity has returned to it.

An Aged Pastor Resigns.

RUTHERFORD, N. J., March 27.—The Rev. Edwin A. Buckley, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, this morning announced his resignation. He said his advancing years made it necessary for him to cease from the duties which his charge imposed. This action was a complete surprise to his congregation. Mr. Buckley is seventy-five years old, and has been a minister for fifty-one years, twenty-one years of which he has served as pastor of the church here.

CARPETS.

Our stock is now complete with a large and varied assortment of EXCLUSIVE designs and colorings, in all the different grades FOR SPRING AND SUMMER FURNISHINGS.

New Weave Ingrains

In Brussels effects, Novelties never before exhibited.

A SPECIAL LINE of "OLD WEAVE" last season's patterns, At 25c. the yard.

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MATTINGS,

CHINA AND JAPANESE, An Elegant Assortment. Our own importation, in novel effects, from $3.50 per roll of 40 yards.

OIL CLOTHS AND LINOLEUMS (Inlaid, Plain and Figured). Odd lengths of sheet cloths from 1 to 6 yds. wide, AT REMNANT PRICES.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO., SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

A Lively Discussion in Connection with the Druggists' Shorter Day Bill.

RIOTOUS SOCIALISTS SCORED

Why Some Delegates Do Not Want Their Names Published—Plea for Actors Who Are Asked to Give Their Services for Charity.

The delegates in the Central Labor Union who belonged to the Workingmen's Political League last year, and secured the nomination of Assemblyman John F. Maher, had a brush yesterday with those who were opposed to the league. Some of the delegates belonged to both the league and the Citizens' Union.

Delegate Thimme of the Druggists' League, and who was in the Citizens' Union, said that if the Druggists' Shorter Day bill, which is in the Legislature, was defeated it would be the fault of Assemblyman John McKeown, and he moved that the Central Labor Union write to Mr. McKeown and tell him that if the bill is defeated organized labor will hold him responsible.

Delegate William J. O'Brien, who is also the President of the Workingmen's Federation of New York State, became indignant.

"If the bill fails to pass," he said, "Delegate Thimme himself will be responsible for its defeat. He did nothing for it when he was in Albany, although he represents the druggists' clerks. He went up to Albany in a newspaper palace car to agitate the rapid transit question, which is now being fought over by the Republicans, Democrats, and reformers, and has nothing to do with labor. Thimme never could be found when the Druggists' bill was under consideration. Mr. Grogan of the Legislative Committee of the Federation, complained that Mr. Thimme never appeared before that body in reference to the bill. I know that Assemblyman McKeown was not opposed to the bill. He wrote twice to Thimme about it, but couldn't get any reply. I was present when Mr. McKeown wrote to the Committee on Rules asking that the bill be brought before it, as that was all that could be done when the Legislature adjourned. Mr. Thimme was not in evidence then or at any other time."

Delegate Thimme denied that he had not taken an interest in the bill, and added that Messrs. Maher and Crogan had done excellent work for it.

Delegate James P. Archibald said he was not in favor of writing to Assemblyman McKeown. When he heard that Thimme was behind the bill he knew that nothing would be done. Thimme's mission, he said, was not to build up, and his only ability was to tear things down.

"Oh, rats!" exclaimed a member of the Workingmen's Political League.

"You may shout 'rats' as much as you like," retorted Archibald, "but I know what I am talking about."

"Do not handle Thimme very roughly. He may have reformed," remarked Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan Musicians.

"Maher did excellent work," pleaded Thimme.

"We are not here to throw bouquets to Mr. Maher," said Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union.

Recriminations followed between men of the Workingmen's Political League, who supported Thimme and the anti-leaguers, and then Chairman O'Connell declared all further debate out of order. Thimme's motion was defeated by an overwhelming majority.

Delegate Heaning of the Last and Shoe Workers reported on the riotous conduct of the Socialists at a shoemakers' meeting that was held on Friday at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to discuss whether Socialist or non-Socialist trades unions were the better. Daniel De Leon and Daniel L. Brower, Socialist leaders, had been invited to take part in the debate.

"President Toben of our union," Heaning went on to say, "was not prepared for the debate, and suggested that it be deferred. The place, however, was packed with Socialists, whose conduct was disgraceful. Whenever any one of us started to speak some Socialist would begin cheering for the Socialist-Labor Party, and the other Socialists would howl like lunatics."

Delegate Prince of the Cigar Packers, who said he was also present at that meeting, corroborated Heaning's story.

"One part of the Socialists," he said, "ought to be dumped into the East River and another into the North River. A third part ought to be confined in a lunatic asylum, and the fourth, which is composed of harmless idiots, could be let free."

The Miscellaneous Section of the Central Labor Union sent in a resolution to the effect that the names of delegates who took part in discussions at meetings of the Central Labor Union should not be published. The reason given was that it might injure the delegates with their employers.

Delegate Brown of the Cigar Makers was in favor of the resolution. He said he had been called an Anarchist, and did not like it.

Delegate Schwabe supported the resolution for a similar reason.

"A man who is afraid of having his name published should keep away or remain as still as a clam at our meetings," said a delegate. "We want to have our names published, and we want the world to know that we are here."

The resolution was defeated.

Delegate O'Hare of the Machine Stone Workers said that 750 men of his trade were locked out, and that the employers were taking in new men and organizing them into a rival union.

Delegate O'Brien reported on the bill in the Legislature exempting granite from the provisions of the law that required all stone used on public works to be dressed in this State. The Granite Workers' Union was doubtful as to whether it could accomplish the defeat of the bill, and he asked the Central Labor Union to write to the leaders in both houses and to the Lieutenant Governor and ask them to oppose the bill. Delegate O'Brien said he believed that contracts for $3,000,000 worth of granite had been given, and if the bill became a law workmen in other States would get the work.

Delegate Lawrence of the Actors' Protective Union said that actors were often asked to give their services for charitable institutions and objects. Although actors were very willing to do so, they were poor, and were often put to great inconvenience. So he would like people who wanted actors' services free to make application before Fridays in the week.

Mrs. Friedel Poisoned Herself.

Mrs. Emma Friedel, twenty-six years old, wife of Joseph Friedel, committed suicide last night in her flat on the top floor of 261 Avenue B by taking acid. The woman had been at the Post-Graduate Hospital undergoing treatment for a weak heart, and for the past week had been acting despondently. The fact that her husband had no work made her worse. Shortly after 11 o'clock last night she took a two-ounce vial of acid and died in twenty minutes. A doctor from Bellevue Hospital did what he could for the woman, but the effect of the poison could not be counteracted.

We are preparing to enlarge our borders.

The building in the rear of our Warren street store has been leased and will be occupied next autumn.

The 32nd street store is also to have more space—as soon as the abutting building on 33d street is completed.

At Prince street the hat and shoe departments are removed to the front of the corner store, where most customers enter; and the boys' clothing section has been brought to the front of the adjoining room.

These changes are all in the direction of bettering the auxiliary departments; for while these are essentially clothing stores, they are just as good hat and shoe stores.

For lack of suitable room the hats and shoes have never been properly displayed, especially in the Warren street store; but the goods and the service are worthy your consideration.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

EVOLUTION OF RELIGION.

The Revs. Thomas R. Slicer and Russell N. Bellows Talk of Heresy and Progress.

"The Religion of To-day and the Religion of To-morrow" was the subject of the addresses given last evening in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, on the occasion of the second of the four weekly vesper services now being held in that church, as arranged by the Unitarian Club of New York. The Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, pastor of All Souls' Church, spoke on "The Religion of To-day" and the Rev. Russell N. Bellows on "The Religion of To-morrow." The choir of All Souls' sang "Say, Watchman, What of the Night?" (anthem,) and "By Babylon's Wave," (motet,) and two hymns composed by the Rev. Dr. Minot J. Savage, "Consecration" and "To Truth," were sung by the entire congregation. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Robert Collyer.

"No man," began the Rev. Thomas R. Slicer, "surveying the religion of to-day, can fail of an abiding dissatisfaction. When we measure the cost of the religion of to-day, when we mark its kaleidoscopic variety and its contending jealousies, its inestimable waste of soul force, personal force, and national force, one is saddened by the thought that so great an enginery produces so little a result."

Inquiring as to the reasons for the disparity between what is pretended by the religion of to-day and what it accomplishes, Mr. Slicer said:

"The prevailing religions of to-day are one uncured and, it would seem, incurable departure from the simplicity of the religion from which they sprang. Received religion, the religion that says it has been commonly held among us, the prevailing opinion of believers, and so on, is one unbroken belt of heresy. The indictment of an unhealed heresy and schism appears in that, in the middle of the second century, men began to inquire what it was that the Apostles taught, whereas for over 100 years after the death of Christ the inquiry had been, How did the disciples live? Then there grew up this prime heresy, that a formula of belief exactly phrased and adopted by a majority was a test of religion and a guarantee of salvation. And from the enunciation of the first creed in which a man expressed his belief and then insisted that others should believe the whole centre of gravity of religion was shifted from the rectitude of life and the integrity of character that adorned the life of Jesus and those who died for love of Him in those earlier years, to a nice prescription of religion, a clever phrasing of religion, and from the moment it was required that a human mind should measure its right in God by its intellectual exactness of expression the heresy began that has inundated the Christian world. They mistook the definition for the reality.

"The submerged tenth," continued Mr. Slicer, "those who belong to the delinquent classes, represent a sediment, a deposit of Christian effort that religion has not been able to clean up. That is the first indictment against evangelical religion—it cannot save its own.

"When Dean Stanley labored with one of our men who was going out of the English Church into the Unitarian body, and this man said to him: 'Thirteen times a year in the English Church I must recite the Athanasian creed, which I do not believe,' said Dean Stanley: 'No more do I; but I let my choir sing it.' That is the sign of a certain shallowness which is existing to-day.

"To be a party to what on its surface is a comedy in its substance is a commonplace and in its essence is a tragedy is no place for a serious man."

The Rev. Dr. Bellows said the Unitarian ministry were engaged in what might be called the making of religion, of a religious philosophy, something to stand on themselves, and something which could be given to their people to stand on. Therefore they were always interesting themselves in the religion that is to be—the religion of to-morrow.

"One of the great points of the religion of to-morrow," he said, "is that men are going not merely to understand but to feel and realize in their lives that God is speaking to them every day and constantly, and they cannot afford to turn a deaf ear or allow their eyes to be clouded with indifference and uncertainty as to what God says to them; and they are going to be more alive in their spiritual nature and understanding than they ever have been before. Through this new communication between God and man the world is coming to a faith more alive and real and effectual and influential upon the life than those forms of Christianity through which the world has been passing, or of other religions outside of Christianity.

"One of the things about the religion of to-morrow is that it is going to be like the type of the best religion of to-day."

Rev. Mr. Wyatt to Leave His Charge.

The Rev. A. H. Wyatt, rector of the South Second Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, delivered what was probably his farewell sermon as pastor yesterday morning. Mr. Wyatt has requested the New York East Conference, which meets in the Janes Methodist Episcopal Church, Monroe Street and Reid Avenue, commencing on Thursday, for a transfer from his present charge to another field, although his term does not expire until a year hence.

AMUSEMENTS.

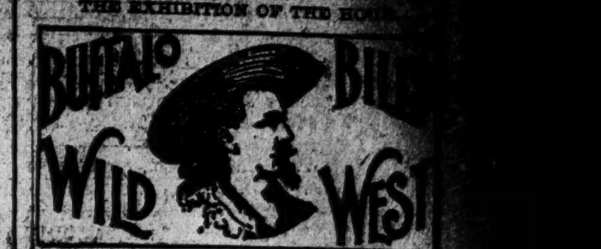
BROADWAY THEATRE. Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. | Broadway Theatre OPERA COMPANY. The Highwayman.

Herald Sq. Thea. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION. MONTE CARLO.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOX OFFICE OPEN AT 9 O'CLOCK MORNING.

THE EXHIBITION OF THE HOUR.



and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.

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Beginning WED. NIGHT, MARCH 30, and Continuing Every Aft. at 2 P. M. and Every Night at 8:15 for 3 Weeks and 4 Days. Grand International Military Tournament. Many New Military and Wild West Features.

CUSTER'S LAST BATTLE Heroic Spectacle, Thrilling, Realistic, Requiring Nearly 1,000 Soldiers, Savages, and Horses.

Color Guard of Famous Cuban Veterans

Grand Free Street Parade To-morrow,

Leaving the Garden at 10 A. M., Weather Permitting.

Prices: Gallery, 25c.; Balcony, 50c.; Arena, $1; Boxes, seating 8, $12; Box Seats, $2; First Tier Box Seats, $1.50.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. ......Begins 8:15. Daniel Frohman......Manager. Matinées Thursday & Saturday, 2.

THIRD MONTH. LAST SIX NIGHTS LAST SIX NIGHTS of R. C. Carton's Comedy-Drama, in five acts, entitled,

THE TREE OF KNOWLEDGE

The present week is the last one of the Lyceum Company's season in this city prior to their Spring tour.

LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES
LYCEUM LENTEN LECTURES
G. P. SERVISS.........ILLUSTRATED

DURING HOLY WEEK, (April 4,) every evening (except Friday) and Saturday Matinée. MONDAY EVE., April 4, "Spain"; TUESDAY, "Peter the Great"; WEDNESDAY, "The Rhine"; THURSDAY, "Napoleon"; SATURDAY AFTERNOON, "Paris"; SAT. EVE., "William Tell and the Alps." PRICES, 50c. to $1.50.

DALY'S Evenings, 8:15; Matinées at 2. The Fascinating Japanese piece, THE GEISHA. Marguerite Lemon, Mabel Gillman, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Joseph Herbert, and Virginia Earl. MATINEES WED. AND SAT. *.* In Rehearsal: La Poupee. Easter week—MISS REHAN, for 3 farewell nights and a farewell Wednesday Matinée.

PROCTOR'S 23D ST. CONTINUOUS Refined Vaudeville. Noon to 11. 25c., 50c. John Mason, Lillian Burkhart Musical Comedietta, In A Passing Fancy. Ed Latell, Henry J. Bagge & Co., Kilpatrick & Barber, Morris' Ponies, Johnson & Dean; others

WALLACK'S Mats. Wed. and Sat. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. at 2. POSITIVELY LAST WEEK. JOHN DREW, Management Charles Frohman. ONE SUMMER'S DAY.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. THE KNEISEL QUARTET OF BOSTON. THIRD CHAMBER MUSIC MATINEE. TUESDAY AFT., MARCH 29, AT 2:30. assisted by ALEXANDER SILOTI. Res. seats, $1.50, at Schuberth's, 23 Union Sq.

Hail, the Gay! Adieu, the Belle! THE CASINO'S CRIMSON NIGHT TO-NIGHT! Adieu Ceremonies After Performance to the BELLE OF N. Y. That Sails Wed. for London! GALA REVIVAL! IN GAY N. Y. Walter Jones & Immense Cast! General Jubilation! Players & Audience! Flashlights, &c.!

AMERICAN 42d & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. TO-NIGHT. MIKADO ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c.-50c.-75c. WED. MAT. 25c. SAT. MAT. 25-50. To Follow—Double Bill—I Pagliacci & Billee Taylor.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. 25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M. Rogers Bros., John C. Rice & Sally Cohen, Mlle. Rombello, Jos. J. Dowling & Co., Press Eldridge, Edw. M. Favor and Edith Sinclair, Paulinetti & Pico, C. W. Littlefield. Others.

5TH AVE. THEATRE. B'way and 28th St. Evgs. 8:20. Only Mat. Sat. at 2. Commencing To-Night!!! MRS. FISKE in TESS OF THE D'URBERVILLES.

Special Passion Play Lenten Matinée To-day at 3. EDEN MUSEE THE WORLD IN WAX. Hungarian Band Concerts. PASSION PLAY Afternoon at 3; Evening at 9. New list of Cinematograph Views.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. LAST 5 SORMA NIGHTS. Mon., Tues., Wed'y.........."DIVORCONS." Thur. & Fri...."TAMING OF THE SHREW." Sat. Mat. & Eve., 1st time, THE LITTLE LAMBS.

MANHATTAN BROADWAY AND 33D ST. WAY DOWN EAST. MATS. WED. & SAT. Next Sunday, Innes and his Band.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15. 100th Performance Wed. Evg., Souvenirs. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday. EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY. The Conquerors

ACADEMY OF MUSIC 14th St. & Irving Pl. Over 200 People in the Ball Scene. "THE WHITE HEATHER." Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

14th St. Theatre, Nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. Sat. Reserved Orch. Circle or Balcony, 50 cents. FUN ABOARD THE PACIFIC MAIL. MAGGIE CLINE, R. E. Graham, 30 others. Next Week—THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE, BROADWAY & 29TH ST. 2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8. 50 Handsomest Women in the World.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. TO-NIGHT, 50TH TIME, SOUVENIRS. WM. H. CRANE—A Virginia Courtship EVGS. AT 8:30. MAT. SAT. AT 2:15.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Adm. 50c. Mat. Sat. CHARMION, AND 15 OTHER BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS. April 4, AU BAIN, Introducing Adele Ritchie.

BIJOU. Evgs., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. LAST WEEK WILLIE COLLIER in THE MAN FROM MEXICO. Monday, April 4, "THE OLD COAT."

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av. 73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS. Open from March 28 to May 14. ADMISSION ....25c.

HOYT'S THEATRE. 24th St., near Broadway. Last 6 nights. Last Sat. Mat. OH! SUSANNAH! Preceded Nightly, 8:30; Mats., 2:15, ANNIE RUSSELL in DANGERFIELD '95.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av. HENRY MILLER 50th Perf. April 4. Souvenirs. THE MASTER. Evgs., 8:25. Mats. Wed. & Sat.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way. MAUDE ADAMS Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15. Matinées Wednesday & Saturday. THE LITTLE MINISTER.

COLUMBUS FLO IRWIN in THE WIDOW JONES.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE Ev., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2. RICE'S—THE BALLET GIRL.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. 23d St. & 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat. EAST LYNNE.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks, week ending March 26.	1,686,283
Same week last year.	1,285,352
Stocks to date this year.	25,666,589
Corresponding date last year..	10,416,466

Bonds for the week.	$5,518,100
Same week last year.	7,173,660
Bonds to date this year.	230,448,200
Corresponding date last year..	108,566,498

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 1½@2; at three months, 5; at six months, 5@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5 per cent.

A TEMPORARY SETBACK

Gen. Thomas L. James Sees No Reason to Fear the Results of a War with Spain.

Six or seven weeks ago the business situation looked strong and promising. Our banks had more money than they were able to get absorbed at very low loan rates. Since then large amounts have gone back to other centres, and there has been a better demand through activity in trade incidental to movements of the Spring season. Better rates for commercial loans are now obtainable. I believe now as I did then that higher rates will rule than have yet been reached.

Taking the actual developments of business, I am confident that all underlying conditions are healthy. It is not rational to regard them as anything else, for every industry reports progressive increases—some of them unprecedented—in the orders received. Mining is presenting figures from its every department and in nearly every section that show extraordinary outputs. Even gold is piling up from the yields of numerous mines being successfully worked in our Western States. In lumber, in farm products, the records that have been made within half a year or so are showing no signs of any reduction in the receipts to those who are engaged in raising these exports. Better employment at better wages than before is being given wherever the activity has demanded workmen, and there has been a greater general demand for almost all American products. That the underlying conditions are healthy cannot be questioned.

I am free to admit that recent events have disturbed business somewhat. There is a feeling of unrest and uncertainty pervading the business circles of the East. A waiting policy is taking the place of active enterprise. Something is holding back the development of business, notwithstanding the fact that improvement must come and that there is warrant for every expectation of prosperity. This state of uncertainty will probably last as long as the war scare lasts.

I do not believe there will be war, because we are ready for war; and to be prepared for war means that it will never come to war. If there should come war business for a time would be unsettled; then the boom would follow. I would much rather the boom would come without war, but I look for better times in any event.

There are worse things than war, in my opinion. It is worse to allow our National flag to be insulted. There are some things, too, for which a nation as an individual cannot disclaim responsibility. We cannot, as Dr. Woolsey said at a recent meeting, allow a man to starve his children or beat his wife on our very doorstep. Of course we do not want Cuba, but our National honor must be upheld at all hazards. Yes, there are worse things than war, and in defense of the flag or in sustaining noble principles this country will not hesitate to take whatever steps may be demanded by the necessities of the case. It cannot be said that we desire a war, however. The President has maintained himself and the dignity of his position with remarkable prudence all through a trying time, and the country has also kept cool.

[illegible]

THREE WAR SCARES

The Effect Upon Values of the Present Apprehension Compared With Two Former Alarms.

Since Feb. 15, when the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana Harbor and the diplomatic relations between the American and Spanish Governments became thereby strained, Wall Street has been several times upon the verge of panic and collapse. The fear of war and its consequences has wrought serious havoc with security market values.

Just previous to the Maine disaster stocks were at the highest of the year and were steadily advancing. Increasing earnings of the railroads, better conditions of trade throughout the country, prospects of a heavy inflow of gold from Europe, and the several other factors then influential were all promising substantial gains in stock market prices. On every hand there was prosperity; not a single disturbing factor was in the business situation.

But the whole financial aspect was suddenly changed by the catastrophe at Havana. Since that time all sorts of rumors have flooded the Street, and the prices of stocks and bonds have fluctuated nervously, advancing somewhat one day on intimations of an amicable settlement of our relations with Spain and falling sharply the next on the belief that events were shaping themselves toward only one ultimate end—war.

The Cuban situation has more than once within the past few years disturbed stock market values, but only once before, in December, 1896, as seriously as now. The facts leading up to the present situation are too well known to need recapitulation here, but it will be interesting to note just how prices have fluctuated since Feb. 15.

Immediately following that date there was weakness in the market, but it was of no pronounced character and not until March 7 did values decline seriously. On that day there was a semi-panic, but stocks rallied sharply almost immediately thereafter. As the gravity of the situation became more and more apparent, however, the nervousness of the market increased, and on March 12 a genuine scare seized speculators and investors alike, resulting in a rush to sell that carried quotations down with discouraging rapidity.

The equilibrium of the market was somewhat restored over the Sunday immediately following, and the decline was not continued on Monday. Since then the market has been ragged, but prices, in but a few instances, are above those made on that date.

To show how the prices of important properties have been affected it will be only necessary to cite a few instances. Burlington opened the year at 99⅝, sold up to 103¼ on Feb. 11, and closed at 102½ on Feb. 15. On Saturday last it sold at 85⅝, a net decline of 17⅝ from the highest of the year and 16½ from Feb. 15. St. Paul advanced from 94½ at the opening of the year to 97⅛ on Jan. 12. It was slightly below these figures, at 95⅝, on Feb. 15, but on March 12 it sold at 85⅝, a loss of 10¼ points within a month. Rock Island, from 88⅝ on Jan. 3, rose to 94½ on Jan. 28, closed at 91¾ on Feb. 15, and sold at 80 on Saturday.

A better idea of the course of the market can be obtained from the following table, giving prices at the beginning of the year, the highest of the year, the closing on Feb. 15, and the lowest since that date:

	Jan. 3.	Highest.	Feb. 15.	Lowest.
Atchison pf.	30⅝	32⅝	31⅛	22⅞
Brooklyn R. T.	37⅝	48	41½	35
Burlington	99⅝	103¼	102½	85⅝
Consolidated Gas	178	195½	193½	167
Louisville & Nash.	56⅝	60¾	60	48
Manhattan	111¼	120¼	117¼	91
Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	36¼	41	38⅝	28⅝
Missouri Pacific	34	35⅝	33¼	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	96	98¾	[illegible]	85¼
New York Central	109	119¾	115⅝	105
Northern Pacific pf.	66⅝	69	65⅝	55⅝
Northwestern	121½	130¼	128½	115⅝
Omaha	77½	79	77½	65
People's Gas	96⅝	99⅝	[illegible]	85¾
Reading 1st pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern pf.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tobacco	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

acted and prices were steadily advancing. But since that time the demand has dwindled, until now the transactions of a whole day are smaller than those of one hour a little over a month ago.

Prices, too, have been affected considerably, following to a great extent the course of the stock market. Below are given the prices of a dozen active bonds on Jan. 1, their highest previous to Feb. 15, their closing price on that date, and where they are now selling:

	Open.	High.	Feb. 15.	Low.
Atchison gen.	89⅝	94	93⅛	86⅝
Atchison adj.	58⅞	64½	63⅜	54⅝
Brook. R. T. 5s.	94½	97	96	92
Ches. & O. 4½s.	82¼	84½	84⅜	76
Erie gen. lien.	70⅝	74½	74½	68½
L. & N. unif. 4s.	85⅝	91½	90½	85
M., K. & T. 1st	86½	91⅝	90	85½
M., K. & T. 2d.	63	67½	63⅝	58
N. P. gen. lien.	60⅞	63½	63	57½
Reading 4s.	83⅜	87½	85⅝	79⅝
South. Ry. 5s.	92⅝	94½	94	88
Wabash 2d.	80⅝	82⅝	82½	74¾

* * *

Government bonds have been affected materially. There has been considerable talk of a new issue, although there has been no confirmation of this rumor. The table below gives the bid price for Governments at the opening of the year, the highest price at which actual sales have been made, the closing bid on Feb. 15, and the lowest since touched:

	Jan. 3.	High.	Feb. 15.	Low.
4s, 1907, reg.	112½	113¼	113	108
4s, 1907, coup.	113½	114⅝	114½	110
4s, 1925, reg.	128	129½	128¼	118
4s, 1925, coup.	128	129⅝	128¾	118
5s, 1904, reg.	114	115	113⅝	110¼
5s, 1904, coup.	114	115	113⅝	110½

* * *

Reference has been made to the war scare of December, 1896, and it may not be amiss to review the events which led up to the panicky condition of the market during the greater part of that month.

With the election of President McKinley in November the stock market was buoyant and continued strong until the session of Congress began in December. The Cuban situation began almost at once to be the sole topic of interest, and with the introduction in the Senate of a bill recognizing the independence of Cuba Wall Street became alarmed and a selling movement began which developed almost a panic. The resolution was reported favorably on Dec. 18, 1896, and on that day occurred a most serious break in prices, the belief being that such a step could not result otherwise than in war with Spain. The consensus of public opinion was so opposed to this measure that when it came up for action on Dec. 21 it was laid over until after the holiday recess.

An idea of how sharp that break in prices was may be obtained from the following figures: Burlington fell from 79½ on Dec. 4, to 68½ on Dec. 18; Rock Island, from 70¼ on Dec. 4, to 64 on Dec. 18, and St. Paul, from 75⅝ on Dec. 2, to 70 on Dec. 18. The movement of important stock prices in 1896, an eventful year, by the way, may be worth recalling, and they are set forth below—the opening price of the year, the lowest, the highest in November, and the prices in the December break:

	High.	Low. Aug. Panic.	High. Nov.	Low. Dec.
Atchison pf.	28¼	14½	27½	20⅝
Burlington	82⅝	53	83⅝	68½
Chicago Gas	70⅝	44⅝	78⅝	70
Consolidated Gas	164½	133	168	136⅝
Louis. & Nash.	55⅝	37¼	58¼	45⅝
Manhattan	118¾	78¼	104	85½
Mo., K. & Tex. pf.	31¼	16⅝	31	24
Missouri Pacific	29⅝	15	28¼	18
N. J. Central	108⅝	87½	110	98⅝
N. Y. Central	99⅝	88	98	92⅞
Northwestern	108⅝	85⅝	108¼	100¼
Omaha	45⅝	30¼	46¼	44⅝
Rock Island	74⅝	49⅝	74⅝	64
St. Paul	79⅝	59⅝	80	70
Sugar	126⅝	95	125	108
Tobacco	95	51	84	73¼
Western Union	87⅝	72⅝	90¼	80⅝

It will be seen that with the election of President McKinley the losses scored in the Bryan "free silver" panic of August had nearly been recovered, and in some instances even higher prices scored.

* * *

The third war scare which Wall Street has had within recent years was also in the month of December, and will be forever known in history as the Venezuelan panic of 1895. It was most disastrous, and far reaching in its results. But, unlike the other two events of a like character, it came upon a market that was already disturbed, it having suffered from the preceding election and the financial situation abroad, which was then unsettled by the collapse of the [illegible]

were passed in both the House of Representatives and the Senate appropriating money to defray the expenses of the commission asked for by the President to determine the boundary line between Venezuela and British Guiana. The message was considered very warlike, and the excitement on the Stock Exchange was intense. The declines in stocks were so rapid that margins were exhausted almost instantaneously and many houses were forced to the wall. Call-loan rates ran up to 100 per cent. per annum. To relieve the money market tension the Clearing House authorized an issue of loan certificates, but none were applied for. The move allayed the excitement and a calmer view of matters made the situation appear less serious than at first. A sharp recovery followed.

The course of prices in this panic is given in the following table, showing the highest of the year, the highest and lowest in December, and the final prices of the year:

	Highest.	High. Dec.	Low. Dec.	Last. Dec.
Burlington	92⅝	84⅝	70	77⅞
Chicago Gas	78¼	71½	57⅜	65⅝
Consol. Gas	161½	161½	136	145⅝
Louis. & Nash.	66⅝	54¼	39	45⅝
Manhattan	119⅝	107	95	102⅝
M., K. & T. pf.	41	32⅝	18¼	25⅝
Mo. Pacific	42½	30½	19½	26
N. J. Central	116⅝	110⅝	96⅝	99¼
N. Y. Central	104⅝	100⅝	90	96⅝
Northwestern	107½	107½	93½	98⅝
Omaha	46	42⅝	31	35⅝
Rock Island	84⅝	75⅝	59	67⅝
St. Paul	78⅝	76½	60½	68⅝
Sugar	121⅝	108⅝	92	102⅝
Tobacco	117	83½	63	77¼
West. Union	95⅝	89⅝	82½	85⅝

* * *

That the present war scare has not as yet been so disastrous in its consequences as the Venezuelan affair can be attributed greatly to the better condition of the financial and commercial situations. Were it not for the prosperity on every hand, the results of the present situation could not have failed to be more far reaching in their consequences than they have as yet proved to be.

Spain's Financial Distresses.

"The difficulties of the Spanish Government," says The London Statist, "are unquestionably great.

"The Spaniards are a high-spirited people; they attach exaggerated importance to the remnant of their once great American empire, and it is undoubtedly no light thing to ask them to relinquish what they are so proud of. Moreover, a policy that would be very unpopular might overturn the dynasty. And the overthrow of the dynasty might plunge Spain into the most hopeless anarchy. Northern Spain is largely Carlist, Southern Spain is largely Republican. What Government, then, could be substituted for the existing one except a frank military dictatorship? And a military dictatorship might mean constant pronunciamentos. No one who understands the condition of Spain, then, will criticise too severely the hesitation of the present Cabinet in the presence of the Cuban difficulty.

"The Spanish finances are in a desperate state. The Spanish Army is dying away in Cuba. The regeneration of the country, therefore, is a task of immense difficulty, even under the most favorable circumstances. But if a war with the United States is added the outlook becomes gloomy indeed. Spain will lose all her American possessions, her navy will be destroyed, what little trade she has will be ruined, her credit will be annihilated. As a consequence of all that, revolution must ensue, and what will come out of revolution who can say?"

The Plethora of Money.

Says The Mexican Financier:

"So cheap is money all over the civilized world that one notes the eagerness of investors to lend to solvent borrowers on terms that would have seemed incredibly low twenty years ago. Even rumors of wars and the hoarse roar of anti-Semitism in Europe do not make lenders averse to enterprise. They must lend if they are to live other than by eating up their capital. Money is a drug in the great centres of the world's civilization, and men contemplate a net yield of, say, of 2 per cent. without dismay, although it means that he who [illegible] at his ease retired from active [illegible]

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. March 26. Bid.	Closing Sat. March 26. Asked.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending March 26, [illegible]	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending March 26. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Mar 26, 1898.
[illegible]	160 Feb. 11.	160	162	— 2	Adams Express	$12,000,000	†Mch. 1, '98.	$2	160	160	160	160	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mch. 21.	18	[illegible]	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	920
[illegible] Feb. 7.	68 Mch 12.	68	69	— ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	67½	67½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	110
[illegible]	127½ Jan. 5.	120	126	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	$3	127½	127½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
[illegible]	6⅝ Jan. 20.	6⅝	7	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing	32,000,000	....	..	7⅛	7⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,1[illegible]
[illegible]	16 Mch 26.	17	18	— 1½	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000	....	..	17	17	16	16	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	107⅞ Mch 25.	111⅞	112	— 7½	American Sugar Refining Company	[illegible]	Jan. 3, '98.	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	464,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible] Mch 25.	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 2½	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	[illegible]	Jan. 3, '98.	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3,810
[illegible] Feb. 11.	89 Mch 8.	...	89	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1¼	89	89	89	89	87	40
[illegible]	[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	[illegible]	94⅜	— 2½	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	[illegible]	96⅛	91⅛	94⅜	73⅛	61,455
[illegible] Feb. [illegible]	*112 Jan. 26.	[illegible]	115	— 2½	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	112½	112½	112½	112½	106⅝	241
[illegible] Feb. 7.	24 Jan. 4.	24½	25⅞	— 1½	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	....	..	26	26	24½	24½	24	700
[illegible] Feb. 7.	10⅝ Feb. 24.	10⅞	11	— ⅝	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	....	..	11	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	10⅝	8,7[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 8.	23⅝ Mch 12.	23	24½	— 1¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	119,[illegible]	....	..	25	25	23⅝	24⅝	20⅝	10,946
20 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	15	16	— 1⅝	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	16½	16¾	15½	15⅞	[illegible]	1,545
[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	[illegible] Mch 21.	2½	2⅞	— ⅜	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	....	..	2⅞	2⅞	[illegible]	2⅞	[illegible]	7,059
[illegible] Jan. 12.	35 Mch 12.	35⅞	36⅝	— 1⅛	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	....	..	[illegible]	38⅛	35	36⅞	20⅝	33,470
[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	101 Mch 26.	105½	112	— 6⅞	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	113½	113½	106	107½	87½	1,390
[illegible] Jan. 8.	3⅝ Feb. 23.	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅝	Brunswick Company, third installment paid	5,000,000	....	—	4⅛	4⅜	3⅝	3⅞	...	600
[illegible] Feb. 8.	44⅝ Mch 12.	45⅞	46	— 1	Canada Southern	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1¼	[illegible]	47	44⅝	45⅞	47⅝	1,135
[illegible] Jan. [illegible]	73 Mch 25.	73⅞	[illegible]	— 2⅝	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Oct. 1, '97.	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	...	2,700
*14[illegible] Feb. 8.	11⅝ Jan. 4.	[illegible]	11½	..	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, '98.	⅝	12	12	11	11	9	160
[illegible] Feb. 1.	17⅝ Mch 25.	17⅝	17⅞	— 1½	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,497,500	....	..	18⅝	18⅝	17⅛	17⅛	16½	6,890
[illegible] Mch 24.	[illegible] Mch 24.	166	...	..	Chicago & Alton preferred	3,479,500	Mch 1, '98.	1¾	166	166	166	166	...	5
[illegible] Feb. 11.	85⅝ Mch 26.	88⅛	88⅝	— 2⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,095,800	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	85⅝	88⅝	71	173,598
[illegible] Jan. 8.	9⅝ Feb. 24.	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅞	Chicago Great Western	30,090,245	....	—	10⅛	10⅞	9⅝	10	4	4,440
[illegible] Jan. 28.	28 Mch 16.	28	30	..	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,157,000	....	—	30	30	30	30	...	10
10½ Jan. 14.	7 Feb. 24.	7	8	— ⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	—	7	7	7	7	...	200
[illegible] Jan. 22.	23¾ Mch 24.	22	23	— 1	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville preferred	8,868,750	....	..	24	24	23¾	23¾	...	410
[illegible] Jan. 12.	85⅝ Mch 12.	88	88⅛	— 1⅜	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	89⅝	89⅝	85⅝	88	74⅝	198,729
[illegible] Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 3.	144	145	— 1⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	145	145	144	144	136½	795
[illegible] Feb. 11.	112⅞ Mch 12.	114	114⅛	— 3⅛	Chicago & Northwestern	39,065,283	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	117	117⅛	112⅞	114⅛	105⅞	17,573
*17[illegible] Mch 2.	169 Jan. 8.	172	175	..	Chicago & Northwestern preferred	22,335,600	Jan. 7, '98.	1¾	171⅛	173½	171⅛	173½	156½	50
94¾ Jan. 28.	80 Mch 25.	83	83¼	— 1⅞	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	83	84⅝	80	82⅝	63⅞	57,581
9⅝ Mch 8.	6⅝ Jan. 8.	7⅛	9	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	....	—	8	8	8	8	...	270
[illegible] Feb. 5.	22⅝ Jan. 3.	27⅛	29	— ½	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	28	28	27⅝	27½	...	1,250
[illegible] Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	25⅝	26	— 2⅜	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '96.	1½	28	28	25	25½	28	4,150
[illegible] Jan. 12.	11⅛ Mch 25.	11⅛	11⅝	— 1⅝	Cleveland Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	....	—	13	13	11⅛	11⅝	...	2,907
[illegible] Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18½	...	..	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	....	—	18	18	17½	18	18	300
[illegible] Jan. 13.	4⅝ Mch 26.	5	6	— ⅝	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all in. paid	47,000,000	....	—	6⅝	6⅝	4⅝	5	8⅛	1,110
8⅝ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5½	6	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	....	..	6	6	6	6	8½	60
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	17⅞	25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	19⅛	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...	100
195⅝ Jan. 25.	167 Mch 26.	171	173	— 7⅞	Consolidated Gas	36,280,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	179	179½	167	171½	157	10,728
37⅝ Jan. 24.	27⅛ Mch 25.	28½	32	— 1⅝	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	30	30	27⅛	27½	...	250
91 Feb. 15.	81 Mch 25.	83	86	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	82	82	81	81	...	58
114½ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	106⅝	...	— 3	Delaware & Hudson	35,000,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¼	108½	108½	106	106	106⅝	1,429
159 Feb. 5.	145 Mch 25.	145	150	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	145	145	145	145	154⅝	390
52⅝ Feb. 9.	41¼ Mch 26.	42⅛	42⅝	— 2⅝	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44⅛	44⅛	41¼	42¼	38⅝	1,760
128 Jan. 20.	127¼ Jan. 8.	...	...	—	Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y.	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼	108	1
16⅝ Feb. 1.	11⅝ Mch 26.	11⅝	12	— ⅝	Erie	100,000,000	....	—	12⅝	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	13¼	2,240
43⅝ Feb. 11.	31¼ Mch 25.	33	33⅝	— 3	Erie first preferred	30,000,000	....	—	34⅝	34⅝	31¼	31⅝	30⅝	2,902
21⅝ Feb. 11.	16 Mch 26.	...	...	— 1¼	Erie second preferred	1,600,000	....	—	16⅝	16⅝	16	16	—	879
43 Jan. 28.	*27 Mch 26.	...	...	—	Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	6,342,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	27	27	27	27	—	10
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	Fort Worth & Denver City, stamped	2,555,000	Mch 15, '98.	2	25	25	24⅝	24⅝	...	221
39⅝ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	31⅝	32	— ⅞	General Electric	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	32½	33⅛	30¼	31⅝	32¼	9,425
36¼ Feb. 15.	24⅝ Mch 26.	25	26	— 5	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	—	30⅝	31⅛	24⅝	26	...	1,700
108⅝ Jan. 31.	96⅝ Mch 26.	98½	99	— 1¼	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	99½	99½	96⅝	98¼	92⅝	3,035
[illegible] Jan. 29.	45 Mch 12.	44	50	..	Illinois Steel Company	18,650,635	July, '96.	1½	45	45⅛	45	45	33	375
[illegible] Jan. 8.	26 Mch 12.	25¼	27	—	Iowa Central preferred	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	26	26	26	26	—	100
24½ Feb. 10.	18⅝ Mch 24.	18¼	...	— ⅝	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	19,863,000	....	..	20	20⅛	18⅝	18⅝	—	1,010
48 Jan. 19.	37⅛ Mch 25.	39¼	39⅝	— 3⅝	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	42½	42⅝	37⅛	39⅝	22⅝	5,630
18⅝ Feb. 1.	12½ Mch 14.	13	14	— 1	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝	14	465
76½ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	66½	69	— ½	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	67½	67½	67½	67½	69½	220
194⅝ Jan. 29.	170⅝ Jan. 4.	180	181	— 6½	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	186	186	180	180	165	4,297
50 Feb. 4.	40 Jan. 20.	40	50	..	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	45	45	45	45	48	25
60½ Jan. 31.	45 Mch 26.	46½	46⅝	— 3⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	49⅛	49⅛	45	46½	45⅞	35,864
120¼ Jan. 14.	91 Mch 26.	94½	94⅞	— 5⅝	Manhattan Consolidated	30,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	100	100⅝	91	94⅛	84⅝	103,889
171½ Feb. 14.	125¼ Mch 26.	130⅝	131½	— 9⅛	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	139⅝	141½	125¼	131	...	65,522
6¼ Jan. 8.	5⅝ Mch 21.	...	...	..	Mexican Central	47,909,100	....	..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	...	100
114½ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	102	103	— 1¼	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	104	104	101½	103	99	1,542
30⅝ Feb. 15.	24 Mch 11.	22½	25	— 1¼	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	24	24	24	24	15	200
88⅝ Feb. 15.	*83 Mch 24.	80	84	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	84	84	83	83	73	54
59⅝ Feb. 15.	46 Mch 26.	46½	48	— 5½	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	50	51	46	46½	...	800
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 28.	59¼	60	— 4	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	62	62	60	60	41½	1,660
14¼ Jan. 26.	10¼ Mch 26.	10¼	11	— ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	11	11	10¼	10¼	11⅝	220
41 Jan. 28.	28⅝ Mch 12.	31½	33	— ⅞	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	31⅝	32¼	30	31⅝	26	7,297
35⅝ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	24⅝	25	— 1⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,875	July 1, '91.	1	25	25½	22⅝	24½	17⅝	11,462
32½ Feb. 7.	26 Mch 28.	26	28½	..	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	26	26	26	26	20	200
*175 Jan. 14.	*167½ Jan. 4.	170	173	—	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	3½	171⅛	171⅛	170⅝	170½	164¼	120
37⅞ Jan. 7.	26¼ Mch 26.	27¼	27⅛	— 2¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	29¼	29¼	26¼	26⅝	22⅝	2,907
106⅝ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	101½	102	— 2¼	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch 15, '98.	1¾	102½	103	101½	101½	90⅝	1,034
19 Jan. 14.	15 Mch 25.	12	15½	— ⅝	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sep. 16, '95.	1	16	16	15	15	...	415
*81 Jan. 24.	60 Mch 25.	60	83	..	National Starch first preferred	2,219,400	Nov. 1, '97.	2	60	60	60	60	...	100
98⅝ Jan. 8.	86½ Mch 26.	88½	89¼	— 4	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	92	92	86½	88⅝	85⅝	11,824
119⅝ Jan. 28.	105 Mch 26.	106⅝	107	— 3¼	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	109⅝	110	105	106⅝	96	38,350
*195½ Feb. 2.	*182 Mch 26.	182	185	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	47,686,500	Dec. 3, '97.	2	184¼	185	182	182	171⅝	146
15⅝ Jan. 31.	*11½ Mch 24.	11⅝	13	..	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	—	11½	11½	11½	11⅝	12	10
40¼ Jan. 29.	28 Mch 25.	28½	30	— 3	New York, Chicago & St. Louis 2d preferred	11,000,000	....	—	28	28	28	28	...	200
13 Jan. 5.	8 Jan. 8.	11	12	..	New York, Susquehanna & Western	12,451,000	....	..	11	11	11	11	8¼	306
56⅝ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	43⅞	44	— 1⅞	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23, '98.	1	45½	46	42⅝	44	26	3,960
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5½	5⅝	..	North American	39,733,600	....	..	5⅛	5½	5⅛	5⅛	4	3,725
28⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	20⅝	21	— 1	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	21⅝	21⅝	19⅝	21	12¾	19,948
69 Jan. 31.	56⅝ Mch 12.	58⅝	59⅛	— 2½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	60⅝	61⅝	57⅝	59	34⅝	73,469
18⅞ Feb. 2.	13⅝ Mch 25.	13⅞	14	— ⅝	Ontario & Western	58,118,982	....	..	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14	13⅞	2,817
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	25	26	— 1¼	Oregon Improvement, fifth installment paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	25⅝	26⅝	24½	24½	...	1,200
54⅝ Feb. 1.	35⅝ Jan. 7.	40½	44	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	—	41½	41½	40	40	—	680
33⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅝ Jan. 3.	27	30	— 1½	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	....	—	30	30	27	27	...	532
32⅝ Feb. 4.	22 Mch 26.	23	23⅛	— 1½	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	24¼	24¼	22	23	26⅝	4,695
*350 Feb. 25.	*325 Mch 23.	325	...	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	4	325	325	325	325	340	24
120⅝ Feb. 7.	110⅝ Mch 12.	112½	113	— 2¼	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	114⅝	114⅛	111¼	112⅝	...	11,779
99⅝ Feb. 11.	86½ Mch 26.	88⅝	89	— 2⅝	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	90⅝	91	86½	89⅝	77⅝	41,608
1⅞ Feb. 11.	⅞ Jan. 7.	⅞	1⅛	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1	1	1	1	...	100
46⅝ Feb. 7.	38⅝ Jan. 5.	42⅝	46½	— 1⅝	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	....	..	46	46	42⅝	42⅝	12¼	1,710
71 Feb. 7.	57 Mch 23.	56	62	— 4	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,658,460	Jan. 27, '96.	2	60	60	57	58	49⅝	760
189⅝ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	167	170	— 1½	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	170	170	165⅝	167½	158	4,855
23⅝ Jan. 6.	15¼ Mch 25.	16	16⅝	— ¼	Reading	69,900,000	....	—	17	17	15½	16¼	...	4,915
54½ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	38	38⅝	— 1⅝	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	39	39	36	37⅝	...	7,425
29 Jan. 6.	18⅝ Mch 26.	19⅝	20¼	— 1½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	20½	20½	18⅝	19½	...	2,856
61⅝ Jan. 8.	*50⅝ Mch 15.	...	...	..	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¼	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	...	8
*123 Jan. 4.	*116¼ Mch 26.	118	119	—	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	10,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	120	120	116⅝	116⅝	118	132
8⅝ Feb. 11.	5¼ Mch 7.	5⅝	7	— ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	....	—	6	6	6	6	...	300
22⅝ Feb. 10.	15 Mch 11.	14	17	— 1	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,480,000	....	—	15⅞	15⅞	15	15	...	200
7⅝ Jan. 8.	6 Mch 26.	6⅛	6½	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	—	6½	6⅝	6	6⅝	4⅝	310
58⅝ Feb. 7.	53¼ Mch 12.	52	53½	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	55	55	53	53	38⅝	640
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	24½	25	— 1½	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000	....	—	25¼	25¼	23⅝	24½	13½	1,980
5 Feb. 2.	3⅝ Jan. 24.	4	4¼	— ⅜	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	—	4⅛	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	3½	810
11 Jan. 27.	7⅝ Mch 12.	8½	9⅛	— ⅝	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	9⅝	9⅝	8⅞	8⅝	9	1,280
79 Feb. 11.	65 Mch 12.	66⅝	67	— 2½	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	69	69⅝	65½	66⅝	57½	2,909
155 Feb. 28.	*148 Jan. 5.	145	150	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	11,259,912	Feb. 21, '98.	3½	153	153	148	148	140	166
23 Jan. 12.	13⅝ Mch 26.	13	14	— 2½	Southern Pacific	70,666,100	....	..	15⅛	15⅛	13¼	13⅝	14¼	2,500
9⅝ Feb. 10.	7⅛ Mch 26.	7⅛	7½	— ⅝	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	8	8	7⅛	7⅝	8⅝	4,734
33⅝ Feb. 11.	23⅝ Mch 26.	25½	25⅝	— 1	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	26¼	28⅝	23⅝	25½	26	8,942
5⅝ Feb. 16.	3⅝ Jan. 3.	3⅝	4	— ¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	6⅝	150
28⅝ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	18⅝	19¼	— ⅝	Tennessee Coal and Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '97.	1	19	19	17⅝	18¼	24⅝	5,985
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅝ Mch 12.	9½	10	+ ⅛	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9½	8⅝	2,325
194½ Feb. 17.	160 Mch 26.	165	170	—11⅝	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	175	176½	160	165	160⅝	2,776
22½ Feb. 25.	20⅝ Mch 4.	19	21	..	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	—	20	20	20	20	...	79
22⅝ Feb. 25.	16¼ Mch 25.	16⅞	17	— 2	Union Pacific Railway	61,000,000	....	—	18½	18½	16⅝	17	...	8,292
55⅝ Feb. 2.	45⅞ Mch 12.	48⅝	49	— 2	Union Pacific Railway preferred	58,250,000	....	..	50⅝	50⅝	46⅝	48⅞	...	89,772
10⅝ Feb. 18.	6⅝ Mch 12.	6⅝	7	— 1	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182	....	..	8	8	6⅝	7	...	5,340
*49 Feb. 8.	40 Jan. 5.	38	42	—	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	42	42	42	42	...	2
7⅝ Feb. 5.	5¼ Mch 12.	5¼	5⅝	— ¼	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	..	6	6	5¼	5⅝	7	1,885
67 Jan. 31.	53⅝ Mch 26.	54¼	54⅝	— 3⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Jan. 3, '98.	1	57	57	53⅝	54⅝	55⅝	7,676
21⅝ Feb. 15.	14½ Mch 12.	15⅞	17	— ⅜	United States Rubber	20,168,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16⅝	16½	16	16⅝	14	650
74⅝ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	63⅝	64¼	— 2⅝	United States Rubber preferred	18,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	65⅝	65⅝	63¼	64	62⅝	1,546
7⅝ Jan. 12.	6¼ Mch 25.	6¼	6⅝	— ¼	Wabash	28,000,000	....	—	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	5½	1,440
19⅝ Jan. 13.	14⅝ Mch 7.	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅝	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	2,835
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115	115½	115	115½	100	36
102 Jan. 8.	89⅝ Mch 25.	90	91	— 1¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	91⅝	91⅝	89⅝	90⅝	...	2,115
8 Jan. 13.	7⅛ Jan. 5.	7	8	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	7⅝	8	7⅛	8	...	1,441
93⅝ Jan. 10.	82⅝ Mch 26.	84⅝	84⅞	— 1⅝	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85½	86	82½	84½	88	15,911
3⅝ Jan. 11.	1⅝ Mch 12.	1⅞	2⅛	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 ass't. paid	15,000,000	....	..	1⅝	2⅝	1⅝	2⅝	...	925
3⅝ Jan. 17.	1⅝ Mch 22.	1⅝	2	— ⅝	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	..	1½	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	...	512

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g March 26. $5,757,100

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil 8s	105½	105½	105	105	5
American Tobacco scrip	79½	79½	79½	79½	*11
Ann Arbor 4s	82¾	83	82½	82½	16
Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fé general 4s	89½	89½	87½	87½	846½
Atchison, T. & S. F. general 4s registered	89¾	89¾	89½	89¾	1
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	57½	57½	55½	56½	863
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	84½	84½	84½	84	20
Broadway & Seventh Av. consol. 5s	119	119	119	119	9
Baltimore & Ohio 5s certfs, 1885-1925	92	92	92	92	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	94¼	95	93	93	56
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	94	94	94	94	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	9
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	6
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106⅛	106⅛	106	106	10
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	1
Central of Georgia 1st income 5s	36¾	36¾	36	36	16
Central of Georgia consolidated 5s	88	88	88	88	2
Central of New Jersey general 5s	111⅝	111⅝	111	111	18
Central of New Jersey gen. 5s, registered	110½	110½	110½	110½	8
Central of New Jersey 1st con., 1899	104½	104½	104½	104½	58
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77¾	77¾	73½	74½	87
Chesapeake & Ohio con. 5s	113½	114	112½	112½	88
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105	105	16
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy, Iowa Div., 4½s	101	101	101	101	2
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	115	115	114	114	29
Chi., Bur. & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	97	97	95½	95½	21
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	6
Chi. & East Ill. general 5s	105	105	104	104	14
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	111	111	110½	110½	19
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	103¾	104	12
Chi., Indianapolis & Louis. refunding 6s	100	100	100	100	8
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82¼	82½	79½	80	51
Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st 5s	111	111	111	111	1
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., 4s, reg.	90	90	90	90	1
Colorado Midland 4s, tr. r., all in. paid	17½	17½	17½	17½	9
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	60½	60½	59	59	21
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo 5s, t. r., $65 pd.	73½	73½	73¼	73¼	11
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	81¾	81¾	81¾	81¾	1
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108½	108½	108½	108½	1
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	1
East. Tenn., Vir. & Georgia con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	115	115	114½	114½	16
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	99⅛	99⅛	98	99	10
Erie prior lien 4s	87	87	86	86	63
Erie general lien 3-4s	69½	69½	69¼	69¼	4
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	66½	66½	65	65	18
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95¾	95¾	95½	95½	31
General Electric debenture 5s	101	101	100¾	100¾	21
International & Great Nor. 2d 4½-5s	79	79	78	78	2
International & Great Northern 3d 3-4s	48	48	47	47	8
Iowa Central 1st 5s	100	100	97	97	22
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	78	78	75½	76	48
Kan. Pac. 6s, Denver Div., ex mat. coups.	120	120	120	120	1
Kansas Pacific consol. gold 6s, tr. rects.	100½	100½	97½	99	46
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86½	86½	84¾	85	82
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	58½	58¾	57	57½	109
Kansas & Texas of Texas 1st 5s	80	80	80	80	1
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	100¾	100¾	36
Lake Erie & Western 2d 5s	102	102	102	102	5
Lake Shore 3½s	103	103	102¾	102¾	22
Lake Shore 1st 7s registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	102	102	102	102	1
Lehigh Valley Coal 5s	92½	92½	92½	92½	2
Louisiana & Missouri River 7s	107	107	107	107	5
Louisville & Nashville unified g. 4s	86	86	85	85	12
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	117	117	117	117	11
Louis. & Nash., New Orleans & Mobile 1st	121½	121½	121½	121½	2
Louis. & Nash., Pen. & Atlantic 1st	100	100	100	100	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	92	92	92	92	1
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	116¾	116¾	115	115	9
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	103½	103½	102¼	102¼	7
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	109½	109½	109	109	32
Mexican International consol. 4s	72½	72½	71½	72½	123
Michigan Central consol. 7s	113½	113½	113	113	4
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	136	136	136	136	1
Mil., Lake Shore & West. 1st., Mich. Div.	133	134	133	134	4
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	96¼	96¼	93	93	40
Missouri Pacific 1st col. 5s	62	62	62	62	9
Missouri Pacific 3d 7s	108	108	108	108	6
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	96	96	96	96	1
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	74¼	74½	72	72	16
Morris & Essex consol. 7s, guaranteed	139	139	139	139	25
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	130	130	130	130	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	102½	102½	102½	102½	10
New York Central deb. 5s	107	107	107	107	6
New York Central deb. 5s registered	107	107	107	107	8
New York Central extended 4s reg.	104	104	104	104	1
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	116¾	115	115	7
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	103½	103½	103	103	25
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	12
New York, Ontario & Western rfdg. 4s	96¾	96½	96	96½	28
New York, Susquehanna & West. rfdg. 5s	105	105	105	105	5
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	79¾	79½	78¾	78¾	86
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	59¾	59½	57¾	58	105
Northern Pacific prior lien, 4s	94¾	94¾	93	93	88½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	95½	95½	93¼	93¼	1
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	112	112	112	112	2
Northern Railway of California 5s	102	102	102	102	20
Northwest 25-year debentures	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	1
Northwest. sinking fund 6s	117	117	117	117	8
Ore. Imp. con. 5s, 5th in. paid	53	53	53	53	5
Oregon Improvement 1st 6s, trust receipts	106	106	104½	104½	2
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	98¾	98¾	96¾	97½	73
Oregon Short Line 6s	120	120	120	120	20
Oregon Short Line In. B. and col. trust	45¼	45¼	45	45	22
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	61½	62	59½	60	66
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	93½	93½	93½	93½	2
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	102	102	102	102	2
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	111	111	110¾	110¾	5
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76	76	76	76	21
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	80	80	80	80	10
Reading general 4s	81	81	79½	80	225
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	80½	80½	79½	80	11
Rock Island 6s, coupon	130¾	130¾	130	130	8
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106	106½	106	106	209
Rock Island 5s, registered	106	106	106	106	5
Rock Island debenture 5s	105	105½	104¾	104¾	123
St. Joseph & G. I. 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain general 5s	90¾	90¾	88	88	48
St. L. & Iron Mt gen 5s, stamped	88	88	88	88	5
St. L. & Iron Mt., Ark. br. ext 5s	102	102	102	102	1
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	72¼	72¼	70½	70½	44
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102½	102½	101½	101¾	28
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	116½	117	116½	117	5
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	75½	76	75½	75½	15
St. Louis Southern 2d income	25	25	25	25	1
St. Paul consolidated 7s	140¾	140¾	140¾	140¾	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota Division 7s	140½	140½	140½	140½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
St. Paul, Min. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	120	120	118¾	118¾	10
St. Paul, M. & M. con 6s, reduced to 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Paul & Sioux City 1st 6s	131	131	131	131	5
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	58½	58½	57	57	15
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	108½	108½	108	108	11
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	104	104	103¾	103¾	[illegible]
Southern Railway 5s	89	89	87½	88	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine income 5s	11½	11½	11	11	[illegible]
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	54	54	54	54	6
Texas & New Orleans con. 5s	95¾	95¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birmingham 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	9
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Tennessee 6s	81	81	[illegible]	81	[illegible]
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	[illegible]	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Peoria & Western 1st 4s	[illegible]	70	[illegible]	70	7
Union Elevated 1st 5s, trust receipts	81	[illegible]	[illegible]	81	[illegible]
Union Pacific collateral trust 4½s, tr. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific new 4s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,12[illegible]
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States Leather 6s	115¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	115¾	10
Virginia Midland gen. 5s	100	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	[illegible]
Wabash 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash 1st, Detroit & Chicago [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash debenture series B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BONDS.

BONDS.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
West Shore gtd. 4s, registered	107¾	107¾	106	106	15
Western New York & Penn. gen. 3-4s	51	51	51	51	10
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	35½	35½	35½	35½	1
Total sales					$5,518,100

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, registered	98½	98½	98½	98½	10
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110	110	110	110	2
United States 4s, 1925, registered	122	122	118¼	118¼	12
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	122	118½	118½	195
United States 5s, coupon	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	10
Total sales					$229,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending March 26, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	101	101	101	101	10
Total sales					$10,000
Grand total					$5,757,100

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98½	Mch. 22	98½	Mch. 22
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	109⅝	Mch. 8	110	Mch. 16
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	110	Mch. 25	110	Mch. 25
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	118½	Mch. 26	118¼	Mch. 26
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	118½	Mch. 26	118½	Mch. 26
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	118½	Jan. 18	118½	Jan. 18
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	110¼	Mch. 26	110¼	Mch. 26
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	68	Mch. 16	68½	Mch. 17
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

STATE AND GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Last sales in 1897 of Government and State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1	210	Mch. 1
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148¼	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	312	Mar. 23
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28	155	Jan. 28

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 12
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	182	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
Columbia	170	May 10	Republic	159	Aug. 17
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 24			

TREASURY STATEMENT.

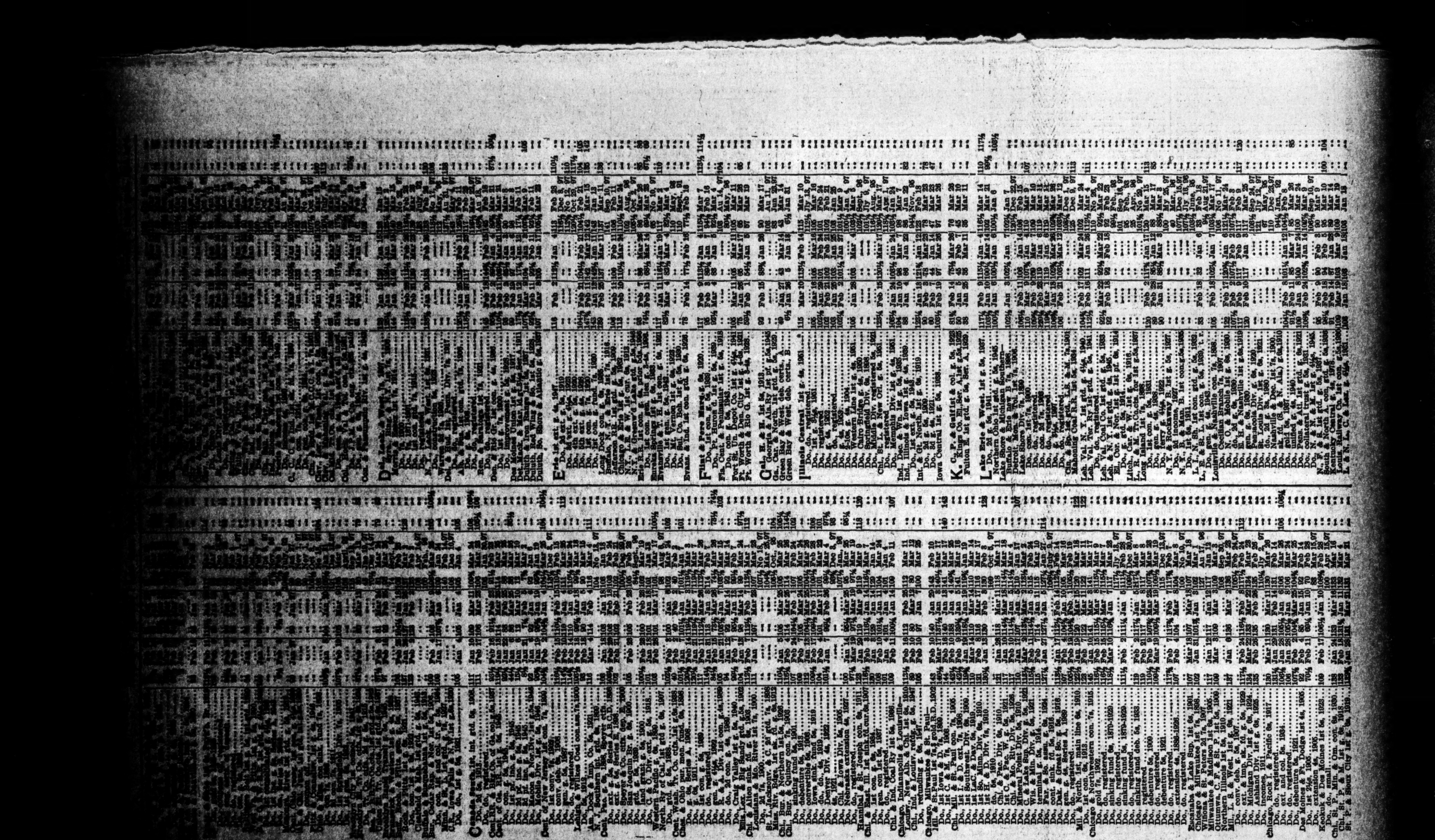
WASHINGTON, March 26.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 26th day of March, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$146,706,398.37		
Gold bullion	62,034,392.01		
		$208,740,790.38	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,941,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,580,640.00		
		36,360,509.00	
			*$172,380,281.38
Standard silver dollars	$395,598,799.00		
Silver bullion	897,330.34		
		$396,496,129.34	
Outstanding silver certificates	$394,472,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,686,723.00		
		385,785,781.00	
			10,710,348.34
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,674,744.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,082,536.25		
		$103,757,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,757,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$81,946,724.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$52,430,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	10,220,000.00		
		42,210,000.00	
			39,736,724.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,815,648.00		
National bank notes	3,148,676.12		
Fractional silver coin	11,908,500.[illegible]		
Fractional currency	24.12		
Minor coin	1,284,707.60		
Deposits in National banks	31,352,105.46		
Bonds and interest paid	468,767.29		
		$51,975,432.38	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,492,508.94		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,550,252.70		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,054,163.62		
Post Office Department account	4,700,039.43		
Miscellaneous items	2,090,321.90		
		50,887,286.59	
			1,088,145.79
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$223,915,499.76

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$346,462.56	$18,[illegible],225.08	$105,378,940.80
Internal revenue	367,336.89	11,[illegible],481.08	121,849,670.86
Miscellaneous	16,736.50	2,[illegible],254.57	74,767,311.81
Total receipts	$730,536.95	$37,[illegible],960.71	$301,[illegible],922.47
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	65,000.00	5,220,000.00	74,[illegible]
War	100,000.00	4,[illegible],000.00	[illegible]
Navy	60,000.00	4,[illegible],000.00	[illegible]
Indians	30,000.00	2,516,000.00	[illegible],151.51
Pensions	557,000.00	12,274,000.00	11[illegible]
Interest	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total expenditures	$812,000.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
Excess of expenditures over receipts	81,463.05	1,[illegible]	†1,[illegible]
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$514,[illegible]	$91,[illegible]	[illegible]
This fiscal year	39,161,151.00	[illegible]	[illegible]
This month	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
This day	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

*[illegible]



	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	96½	Jan 18	92	Mar 25	92	Mar 25	91½	94½
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	115	Mar 25	115	Mar 25	114	116
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	102¼	Mar 26	102¼	Mar 26	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	109	Mar 25	107½	..
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	119	Mar 16	119	Mar 26	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¾	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	117	Mar 15	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Mar 15	..	..
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11¼	Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73	Feb 28	70¾	Feb 10	72½	Mar 26	71	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113	Mar 25	113	Mar 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42¾	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	18	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	148	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	104¾	Mar 19	105	Mar 19	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	84¾	Mar 26	85	Mar 26	84½	85
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	57½	Mar 26	57	57½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s.1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Mar 26	..	..
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	81¾	Mar 26	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	94	Jan 5	96	Mar 22	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	93	Mar 26	93	93½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	108	Mar 21	108	109½
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	..	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	62	Mar 25	60	62
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	102	Mar 23	102	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 8	106¼	Feb 3	106¼	Feb 8	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 28	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	102	Mar 26	..	102
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931	94¾	Feb 9	88	Jan 3	88	Mar 25	86½	87½
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	88	Mar 21	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	72	Mar 26	72	Mar 26	..	73
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 8	129½	Mar 14	130	Mar 22	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	102½	Mar 22	102½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	115	Mar 26	115	Mar 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	116¼	Feb 23	116¼	Feb 23	..	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	107	Mar 22	107	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	107	Mar 26	107	Mar 26	..	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108¼	Feb 21	108¼	Feb 21	..	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	103¾	Jan 19	105	Feb 9	..	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	103½	Jan 8	105	Feb 8	..	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	107	Mar 25	107	Mar 25	..	108
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	106	Mar 26	106	Mar 26	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109¼	Feb 3	109½	Feb 24	109½	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	109½	Jan 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7, 97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	..	122
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	102	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	112	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	103	Mar 24	103	Mar 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16, 97	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108¼	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Mar 25	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	96½	Mar 26	96	98
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Mar 22	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	87	Jan 6	91	Mar 8	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111¼	Jan 28	110¾	Feb 2	111	Mar 12	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101½	Feb 8	93¾	Jan 3	97	Mar 16	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112	Mar 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	114½	Mar 11	114½	Mar 11	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 3, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	92½	Mar 25	93	Mar 26	92¾	93½
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93½	Mar 26	93½	Mar 26	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	58	Mar 26	57¼	58
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107¾	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¾	Mar 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 28,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 18	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	78½	Mar 12	78¾	Mar 25	78½	79½
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	93	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	95	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	85	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84¾	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84¾	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	14½	Jan 22	14½	Jan 22	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	78½	Feb 1	78½	Mar 9	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112¾	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	104¼	Mar 25	108	110
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., 5th in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	53	Mar 21	52	55
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 18,97	115	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	100	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	97½	Mar 26	..	96½
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	60	Mar 26	58	60
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49¾	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	45	Mar 25	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112¾	Jan 3	113½	Mar 18	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	93¾	Jan 4	93¾	Mar 22	90	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1922	127½	Jan 29	119½	Mar 15	120	Mar 26	..	..
Panama sink. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	110	Mar 18	110½	Mar 21	109	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¾	Dec 21,97	109	110
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111¾	Jan 4	113	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	112	Jan 11	112¼	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 1	108¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	136	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	112½	April, 96	110	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 1st 7s, 1896	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	103	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	110	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	90½	Jan 24	90½	Mar 11	..	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	85½	Feb 23	85½	Feb 23	85½	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108¼	April, 96	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	106¾	Jan 8	106¾	Mar 5	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	83	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	80	Mar 25	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	83½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 8	79	Mar 26	80	Mar 26	79	80
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	83½	Feb 8	79	Mar 12	80	Mar 26	79¼	79¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94¾	Feb 18	92½	Feb 2	94¾	Feb 18	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	55	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70	Mar 22	..	..
St. L., A. & T. H. [illegible] 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 22,97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	116	Jan 22,[illegible]	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	105	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	89	No 1[illegible], 97	..	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	12½	Feb., [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 15	115	Mar 14	[illegible]	Mar 17	111	114½
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb 17	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 6	[illegible]	Mar 17	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	July, [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	108	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	70½	Mar 26	70½	Mar 26	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	94	Jan 28	95½	Mar 4	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	73⅝	Mar 22	73	75
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 8	25	Mar 25	25	Mar 25	25	28
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	113	117
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107¾	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	106½	108
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	122½	Jan 7	122¾	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sept., 96	123½	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	M'r 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¾	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	108	Jan 14	109½	Mar 26	..	108½
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Mar 17	108	Mar 17	..	108½
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	94	Mar 8	94	Mar 9	94	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	103	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	95¾	Mar 14	92	Jan 4	95½	Mar 26	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108½	Mar 15	109	Mar 16	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	78	Mar 18	78½	Mar 18	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	57	Mar 26	57	Mar 26	..	..
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98¾	Feb 21	96½	Jan 3	98	Mar 25	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100½	Jan 4	103¾	Mar 26	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96	Mar 25	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87½	Jan 15	84	Mar 25	84	Mar 25	80	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105½	Jan 5	108	Mar 23	106	108
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87½	Mar 26	88	Mar 26	87½	88
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	..	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	113½	Mar 10	110	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111⅛	Feb 9	108½	Mar 25	108½	Mar 25	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	119½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 11	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	114¾	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	122½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 26	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	..	..
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½	Mar 7	..	103
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112¾	Jan 3	115¾	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅝	Jan 12	110½	Feb 19	109	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109½	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	..	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry. E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	102	110
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102¾	Feb 8	96½	Mar 12	98	Mar 26	98	98½
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	30½	Mar 26	29½	..
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Mar 12	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104¾	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 8	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69	Mar 22	70	Mar 25	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	86	Jan 27	86	Mar 8	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	103½	Jan 27	103½	Feb 4	98½	..
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps	126¾	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps.	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31, 97	75	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918	51	Feb 28	45	Mar 23	45	Mar 23	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126¾	Feb 2	111½	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr.pd.	56½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr.Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s,1899	134½	Feb 5	113¾	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry. 4s	95½	Feb 8	88⅞	Mar 26	89¾	Mar 26	89¼	89½
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115½	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng.T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131¼	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	120	Mar 24	118½	..
Do., T.C. cts. 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115⅝	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	99	Mar 26	97½	..
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	93	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	51½	Mar 26	..	..
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	105	Mar 26	105¼	105½
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82¾	Feb 11	74½	Mar 24	74½	Mar 26	..	..
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29¾	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	23½	Mar 22	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	100½	Mar 26	..	..
St. L., K.C.&N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	51	Mar 22	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West. Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62¼	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	35½	Mar 24	36	38
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102¼	Mar 14	105	Mar 25	105	106
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	64½	Mar 15	62	70½
Boston Un. Gas.,tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	112	Mar 10	112¾	Mar 16	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	94	Mar 19	94	Mar 25	..	..
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	106¾	Jan 24	103¼	Mar 15	104	Mar 25	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	98	Mar 9	..	99
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co.gtd.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	89	May, 95	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	..	..
Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936	105½	Feb 10	102	Mar 14	102½	Mar 26	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	95	Mar 15	96	Mar 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	109	Mar 23	109	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	114½	Mar 25	114½	Mar 26	114½	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	112¾	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd.g.6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	97¼	[illegible]
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100¼	Jan 3	100¼	Mar 24	..	101
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	96¾	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd.g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 28,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 28,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & Clearf'dCoal&Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	90	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¾	Jan 31	100⅝	Mar 26	100⅝	Mar 26	..	101
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen.g.4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 95	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun [illegible], 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	106¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 14	105	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g.5s,1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	85¾	May, [illegible]	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., [illegible]	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s,1904	..	....	..	....	111	No [illegible],97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	105	Jan 17	109	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100¾	Oct., [illegible]	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	..	....	..	....	117	Dec., [illegible]	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb [illegible],97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61½	Jan 12	51	Mar 12	54	Mar [illegible]	54	[illegible]
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	16½	Feb 17	11	Mar 23	11	Mar [illegible]	10	..
Tenn. Coal I. & R. T.Div. 1st g.6s,1917	88	Feb 22	81	Mar 26	81	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	97	Jan 31	79	Mar 26	85	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s,19[illegible]	..	....	..	....	81	Nov [illegible]	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd. g.6s,1910	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. [illegible] deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan 7	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	115	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 1[illegible]	[illegible]	Mar 11	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible], March 29.

[illegible] Bell Telephone Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books close for dividend on common and preferred stock.
Niagara Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, March 30.

American Bell Telephone Company—Books open.
Dan Talmage's Sons' Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Utica and Black River Railroad—Dividend payable.

Thursday, March 31.

American Malting Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Boston and Albany Railroad—Dividend payable.
Chicago City Railway—Dividend payable.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books close.
Garfield National Bank—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books close.
National Railway of St. Louis—Books close.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Dividend payable.
Norfolk Southern Railroad—Books close.
Rio Grande Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Second Avenue Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.

Friday, April 1.

American Pipe Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Colorado Smelting Company—Dividend payable.
Boston and Maine Railroad—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Cambria Iron Company.—Dividend payable.
Canadian Pacific Railway.—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Chartiers Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Chatham National Bank.—Dividend payable.
Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Chicago Junction Railway and Union Stock Yards.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Cincinnati Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
Commercial Cable Company.—Dividend payable.
Continental Trust Company.—Books close.
Cutting Car Company.—Dividend payable.
Dan Talmage's Sons Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Equitable Gas Company of Memphis.—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gas and Electric Company of Utica.—Books open.
Exploration Syndicate of New York.—Dividend payable.
Fifth Avenue Bank.—Dividend payable.
Franklin Trust Company, Brooklyn.—Dividend payable.
Garfield National Bank.—Books open.
Journeay & Burnham Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Keokuk and Western Railroad.—Dividend payable.
Long Island Loan and Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated Railway.—Dividend payable.
Manufacturers' Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Mercantile Trust Company.—Dividend payable.
Mergenthaler Linotype Company.—Books open.
National Shoe and Leather Bank.—Dividend payable.
New York and Harlem Railroad.—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.—Books open.
Newtown (Mass.) Street Railway.—Dividend payable.
North American Oil Company.—Dividend payable.
Northern Railway of New Hampshire.—Dividend payable.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company.—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
People's Trust Company, Brooklyn.—Dividend payable.
Philadelphia Traction Company.—Dividend Ldo nBooksa CLondo stons.ple payable.
P. Lorillard Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pittsburg and Birmingham Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Procter and Gamble Company—Books close for dividend on preferred stock.
Southwest Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Standard Gas Company—Dividend payable.
State Street Trust Company, Boston—Dividend payable.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Dividend payable.
Texas Pacific Coal Company—Books close.
Title Guarantee and Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Union Ferry Company—Dividend payable.
Union Typewriter Company—Dividend payable on first and second preferred stocks.
United Traction and Electric Company of New Jersey—Dividend payable.
United States Leather Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
United States Projectile Company—Dividend payable.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Dividend payable.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Westmoreland Coal Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, April 2.

American Sugar Refining Company—Dividend payable.
Calumet and Hecla Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Junction Railways and Union Stock Yards Company—Books open.
Commercial Cable Company—Books open.
Dan Talmage's Sons' Company—Books open.
Exploration Syndicate—Books open.
Keokuk and Western Railroad—Dividend payable.
Manhattan Elevated Railway—Books open.
Manufacturers' Trust Company—Books open.
New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad—Books open.
North American Oil Company—Books open.
Oregon Railroad and Navigation Company—Books open.
Panama Railroad—Books close for annual meeting.
Standard Gas Company—Books open.
Sunbury and Lewiston Railroad—Books open.
Union Ferry Company—Books open.
United States Leather Company—Books open.
West End Street Railway, Boston—Books open.
Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company—Books open.

[illegible] Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic Avenue [illegible]	[illegible]	..
Bleecker St. & Fulton Ferry stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	115
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broadway Surface 2d	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	114	115½
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	111	114
Brooklyn El. [illegible]	[illegible]	11½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	[illegible]	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	[illegible]	111
Central Cross-Town	[illegible]	..
Central Cross-town 1st 6s	115	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	175	177
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	154	164
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	100	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	59	61
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	53
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	195	200
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43¼
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	185
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	117
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	98	102
Eighth Avenue	310	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	..
42d St. & Grand Street	315	340
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	116	117
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	85	90
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Louisville St. Ry. com.	45	50
Louisville St. Ry. pref.	95	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	46	49
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com.	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf.	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	13
North Shore Traction pf.	70	77
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	105	107
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	78
Rochester Ry.	17	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	160	176
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	104	..
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	106	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	165	170
Twenty-third Street	300	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	102	..
Twin City R. Transit. Co. com.	..	20
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	90	91
West End, (Boston)	78	79
West End (Boston) pf.	102	103
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	80	82
Hoboken Ferry 5s	105	107
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	180
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	198
Brooklyn	..	407
Central	1850	4000
Colonial	..	200
Continental	185	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	360
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	--	500
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	108
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	..
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	160	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	285	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	310	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1225	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	375	..
People's	250	260
Produce Exchange	..	202½
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
State	200	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	..	285
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	285	295
United States	1175	..
Washington	230	240

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	..	112
Commonwealth	104	108
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	95	100
Farragut	--	100
German-American	450	475
Germania	250	260
Greenwich	158	--
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	145	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	110	115
Niagara	160	..
North River	120	..
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peter Cooper	[illegible]	[illegible]
Phenix, Brooklyn	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rutgers	--	[illegible]
Stuyvesant	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States	[illegible]	[illegible]
Westchester	[illegible]	--
Williamsburg City	400	--

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	[illegible]	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	175
Astor Place	[illegible]	--
Bowery	300	[illegible]
Broadway	--	[illegible]
Butchers & Drovers	--	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	175
Chase	[illegible]	..
Chatham	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	[illegible]	..
Clinton	..	95
Colonial	[illegible]	--
Columbia	[illegible]	..
Commerce	[illegible]	205
Continental	[illegible]	..
Corn Exchange	370	[illegible]
East River	[illegible]	--
Eleventh Ward	[illegible]	..
Fifth Avenue	[illegible]	2900
Fifth National	[illegible]	..
First National	[illegible]	..
First National of Staten Island	120	160
Fourth National	175	182
Fourteenth Street	150	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	300	..
German-American	112	--
Germania	[illegible]	..
German Exchange	[illegible]	..
Greenwich	[illegible]	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	[illegible]	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	155	--
Importers & Traders'	..	520
Irving	155	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	140	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	235
Market & Fulton	225	231
Mechanics'	..	185
Mechanics & Traders'	..	112
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	115	..
Merchants'	..	148
Metropolis	400	425
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	--
National Union	225	--
New Amsterdam	245	--
New York	235	..
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	..	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	--
North America	130	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	175	185
Park	300	315
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	96
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	115	120
Republic	150	--
Riverside	160	..
Seaboard	175	--
Second National	450	--
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	113
Tradesmen's	110	..
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	140	150
West Side	290	310
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	90	102
Boston & Providence	175	--
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	190	--
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	--
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	106	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	183½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	--
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	209	..
Old Colony	180	..
Oswego & Syracuse	202	--
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	167	170
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	--
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. Railroad & C. Co.	247½	250
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	168	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	95	99
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	87½	92½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain com.	8	14
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	55	65
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	40	42
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	109	..
American Graphophone	15	16
American Graphophone 1st pf.	15	16
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	16	18
Barney & Smith Car pf.	65	70
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	75	82
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	50	..
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	102	105
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	355	375
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	98	..
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	98	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Car Heating	[illegible]	[illegible]
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	15
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	57½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	[illegible]	67
Diamond Match Company	134	135
Electro-Pneumatic [illegible]	1¼	1½
Empire & Bay State Tel.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eastman Kodak Co.	[illegible]	100
Erie & Western Trans.	--	44
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	91	92½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	[illegible]	--
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	40	45
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	102½	..
Hudson River Telephone	70	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	4½
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	72
Lanston Monotype	11	12
Lorillard pf.	114	117
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	30	40
Malt Trust com	20½	21½
Malt Trust pf	69	71
Mechanical Rubber com.	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf.	15	25
Mergenthaler Linotype	145	147
Mich. Pen. Car com.	6	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	45	50
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	88	92
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	55
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	20	21
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	20	25
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	145
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	330	360
Penn. Salt Mfg.	165	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	84	87
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Procter & Gamble	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	87	92
Simmons Hardware com.	100	103
Simmons Hardware pf.	112	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	320	360
Standard Oil	333	334
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co	92½	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	35	40
Union Switch & Signal	31	32½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	50	59
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	30
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	158	160
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	120
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	56	57
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	109
Bay State Gas inc.	60	..
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. l.	88	89
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	24	25
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	98	100
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107	110
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	102	106
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102	105
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	113
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	..	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	85	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	97½	100
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	20
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	75	82½
Consumers' Gas (J. C.) bonds	103½	104
Detroit income 5s	92	95
Equitable	205	215
Equitable 1st 6s	102	103½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112½	116
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	99	102
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	57	60
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	74	75
Madison (Wis.) Gas	55	58
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	99	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	98	102
Mutual of New York	310	325
New Amsterdam	21	23
New Amsterdam pf.	57	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	93	96
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	107	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	70	75
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	102	105
Ohio & Indiana stock	53	57
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	125	130
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	111	114½
Syracuse Gas stock	16	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	78	80
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	102	104½

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, March 26, total transactions included 1,686,288 shares of stock, $5,518,100 bonds, with $229,000 Government and $10,000 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Mch. 27, '97.	Mch. 26, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Mis.	1,285,252	1,686,288	*400,981
Banks	30	25	†5
Mining	4,000	3,960	†1,600
BONDS.			
R. R. & Mis.	$7,173,660	$5,518,100	†$1,655,560
State	5,000	10,000	*5,000
Government	238,000	229,000	†9,000

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil...1	Minn. Iron...4
Am. Sug. Ref...7¼	Mo. Pacific...1½
Am. Sug. R. pf...2½	Nat. Lead...2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf...1½	Nat. Lead pf...2½
Am. Tobacco...2¾	N. J. Central...4
Am. Tobacco pf...2⅝	N. Y. Central...3½
Ann Arbor pf...1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf...3
A., T. & S. F. pf...1½	Norfolk & Wes. pf...1½
Balt. & Ohio...1½	Northern Pacific...1
Brook. Union Gas...6½	Northern Pacific pf...2½
Brook. R. T...1½	Oregon Imp...1⅜
Brunswick Co...1¼	Oregon Short Line...1½
Can. Southern...1	Pacific Mail...1½
Can. Pacific...2⅝	Penn. R. R...2⅜
Ches. & Ohio...1½	People's Gas...2½
Chi., Ind. & L. pf...1	P., C., C. & St. L...1⅝
Chicago & N. W...3¼	P., C., C. & St. L. pf...4
C., B. & Q...2⅝	Pullman Car...1½
C., C., C. & St. L...2⅝	Reading...1
C., M. & St. Paul...1¾	Reading 1st pf...1⅝
C., M. & St. P. pf...1⅝	Reading 2d pf...1½
C., R. I. & P...1½	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf...1
Cleve., L. & W...1⅝	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf...1½
Consol. Ice...1¼	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf...1¼
Consol. Gas...7½	St. P. & Omaha...2½
Del. & Hudson...3	Southern Pacific...2⅜
Den. & R. G. pf...2⅜	Southern pf...1
Erie 1st pf...3	Third Avenue...11⅝
Erie 2d pf...1¼	Union Pacific...2
Hawaiian Sugar...5	Union Pacific pf...3
Illinois Central...1½	U. P., D. & G., t. r...1
Laclede Gas...3½	U. S. Leather pf...3½
L. E. & Western...1	U. S. Rubber pf...2⅝
Louis. & Nash...3¼	West Chi. St...1¼
Manhattan...6⅝	Western Union...1¼
Met. Street Ry...9¼	
Michigan Central...1½	
Minn. & St. L...1½	
M. & St. L. 2d pf...5½	

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Declined.

At., T. & S. F. 4s...1⅜	Ore. Imp. 1st, t. r...1½
At., T. & S. F. adj...1	Ore. Short Line con...2⅜
Brook. R. T. 5s...1½	Ore. Short L., Inc. A...2
Canada Southern 2d...1½	Ore. Short L., Inc. B...3
Cent. of N. J. gen...1	Pitts. & West. 1st...1
Cent. of N. J. gen., R...1½	Reading general...1½
Ches. & Ohio con...1½	St. L. & I. M. gen...2⅜
Ches. & Ohio 4½s...4	St. L. & S. F. 4s...2
Chi., B. & Q. con...1	St. L. S. W. 1st...2½
Chi., B. & Q. deb...1	St. L. S. W. 2d...3
Chi., B. & Q. conv...1	St. P., M. & M. Dakota 6s...2½
Chi., B. & Q., Neb. 4s...1½	San A. & A. P. 4s...2
Chi. & N. W. deb. 5s, 1909...1⅜	Mo. Pacific com...3
Chi. Term. T. 4s...2½	Mobile & O. gen...1½
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. L. Div., R...3	N. Y. Cent. 1st, C...1¼
Col. Mid. 6s, t. r...2	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st...1½
Erie prior...3	Nor. Pac. prior...1⅜
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st...3½	Nor. Pac. general...2
Iowa Central 1st...3	Norf. & West. con...1¼
K. C., P. & G. 1st...2	Southern Ry. 5s...1
Kan. Pac. con., t. r...3½	Standard R. & T. 6s...1
Louis. & Nash. unif. 4s...1	Texas Pacific 2d...1¼
Laclede Gas 5s...1¼	Tenn. C. & I. 1st, Birm...1
Manhattan 4s...2⅜	Union Pacific 4s...3
Met. Elev. 1st...1½	U. P., D. & G. 1st, t. r...2½
Met. Elev. 2d...1½	Wabash 1st...1⅜
Met. Street 5s...1	Wabash 2d...1⅜
Mo., K. & T. 1st...1¼	Wab. 1st, Det. & C...1½
Mo., K. & T. 2d...1⅜	Wis. Cent. 1st, t. r...2⅜

There were no advances in either bonds or stocks.

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	1,000
Horn Silver	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	200
Plymouth	.08	.08	.08	.08	900
Standard	1.75	1.85	1.75	1.85	1,800
Total sales					3,900

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Anaconda	.35	.35	.31	.31	1,500
Arg. Jun.	.20	.20	.20	.20	100
Brunswick	.10	.13	.10	.13	600
C. C. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	3,700
G. & C. C.	.04	.04	.03	.03	700
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	700
C. C. & V.	.80	.91	.75	.91	1,200
Con. Imp.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,000
Gold. Fl.	.40	.40	.40	.40	500
Hale & N.	1.30	1.40	1.30	1.40	400
Isabella	.22	.22	.22	.22	1,700
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.16	.16	1,400
Leadville	.05	.05	.05	.05	1,900
Mol. Gib.	.13	.24	.13	.23	500
Mt. Rosa	.14	.14	.14	.14	400
Plymouth	.14	.14	.14	.14	500
Pharmac	.10	.10	.07	.07	3,800
Potosi	.40	.50	.40	.50	800
Standard	1.65	1.70	1.65	1.70	200
Sierra N.	1.75	2.00	1.75	2.00	400
Syndicate	.05	.05	.05	.05	500
Utah	.15	.15	.15	.15	2,000
Yel. Jack.	.33	.33	.33	.33	600
Total sales					25,900

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02¾	.02¾	.02	.02¾	37,500
Amer. Flag.	.06½	.25	.05	.06	47,300
Anaconda	.30½	.33½	.30¼	[illegible]	4,700
Anch. Le.	.76	.80½	[illegible]	.80½	11,400
C. C. C.	[illegible]	.09⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,700
Elkton	.73⅝	.72⅝	.71⅝	.71⅝	3,800
G. Grouse	.05½	.06	.05½	.06	23,600
Gold Mag.	.007	.007½	.007	.007¼	25,600
Gold. Fl.	.40	.41	.38½	.38	7,000
Havana	.75	.75½	.75	.75½	2,100
Isabella	.22½	.22⅞	.21½	.21⅝	7,000
Jefferson	.05	.05⅝	.04¾	.05	37,300
Justine	.04⅝	.07	.06	.06	40,600
Lillie	[illegible]	.21¼	.15	.21	[illegible]
Mol. Gib.	[illegible]	.21⅞	.10½	[illegible]	21,000
Mt. Rosa	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	34,700
Old Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4,500
Portland	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rocky Mt.	[illegible]	.13	[illegible]	.13	[illegible]
[illegible]	.03	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sentinel	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Work	.42	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yukon	.13½	.14	.13	.13	[illegible]
Total sales					[illegible]

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call [illegible] per cent. [illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing March 26 Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,600	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 2	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 2, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 4, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
11	12½	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	..	15	Feb. 8	*11⅛	Jan. 19	12	Mar. 18, 1898
5⅝	6½	Baltimore & Ohio Southw. pf.	20,000,000	....	..	7⅛	Feb. 3	5¼	Jan. 10	6¼	Mar. 9, 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	....	..	..	....	..	....	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
21	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	....	..	30½	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
59	64	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67⅞	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	20⅝	Oct. 13, 1897
152	160	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Jan. 5	*150	Mar. 14	15	Mar. 19, 1898
52	56	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	....	..	*60¼	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12, 1898
102	106	Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	4,830,700	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	113½	Feb. 1	102	Jan. 7	106	Mar. 19, 1898
20	24¾	Chicago Gt. Western pf., B	7,444,190	....	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb.	12,050,500	....	..	..	....	..	....	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
75	82	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	77½	Mar. 9	*79	Mar. 18, 1898
44	48	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
¼	1	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	....	..	⅜	Jan. 28	⅜	Jan. 10	⅜	Jan. 28, 1898
2	3	Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7	2½	Jan. 7, 1898
..	80	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	....	..	....	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
160	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2¾	..	....	..	....	*182½	May 28, 1897
41	..	Consolidation Coal	10,259,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
10	11	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
8⅝	12	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	....	..	15½	Feb. 2	11	Feb. 24	11	Mar. 11, 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	....	..	..	....	..	....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
..	..	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	....	..	61¼	Mar. 18	53	Feb. 2	61¼	Mar. 18, 1898
3	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
4	6	Duluth, South Shore & At. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	7⅛	Feb. 5	5½	Mar. 17	5½	Mar. 17, 1898
..	..	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	....	..	66	Mar. 11	65⅝	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Edison El. Ill. of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	1¼	111	Feb. 8	106¾	Mar. 5	106¾	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	....	..	....	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
18½	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
37	42	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1897	1	*41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	*40	Mar. 16, 1898
9½	11½	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	....	..	14½	Feb. 14	10	Mar. 12	10	Mar. 12, 1898
10	14	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	16⅝	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	....	..	....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
147	155	Great Northern pf.	25,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	162	Feb. 24	130	Jan. 12	150	Mar. 19, 1898
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1½	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91⅝	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Jan. 3, 1898	4	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
42	..	Homestake Mining	18,650,600	Mar. 25, 1898	25c	*49	Mar. 18	44	Feb. 1	*49	Mar. 18, 1898
90	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
7¼	7½	Iowa Central	8,457,425	....	..	9½	Jan. 13	7¼	Mar. 18	7¼	Mar. 18, 1898
..	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	....	..	*6⅞	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13⅛	Mar. 19	*13¼	Mar. 19, 1898
30	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	1	Aug. 30, 1897
84	88	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	3	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	85	Mar. 18, 1898
4	8	Manhattan Beach	350,000	....	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	*50	Feb. 18	*50	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*147	Mar. 16	140	Mar. 9	*147	Mar. 16, 1898
1	1¼	Mexican National certs.	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1¼	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	....	..	....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Dec. 14, 1897
5⅝	7	National Starch	4,450,700	....	..	9	Feb. 10	8⅝	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27	30	Jan. 27, 1898
6¼	7½	New Central Coal	5,000,000	....	..	8¼	Feb. 7	7	Jan. 5	7	Mar. 15, 1898
..	..	N. Y. Air Brake	5,000,000	1896	6	26	Jan. 24	22	Mar. 1	24	Mar. 3, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	....	..	....	117½	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y. Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123⅜	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
28	30	N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	12,951,100	Nov. 1, 1898	1¼	33	Feb. 11	23	Jan. 10	*28	Mar. 14, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*124	Jan. 26, 1897
11½	14	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13⅛	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3	5	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3⅜	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
62	69	Oregon R. & Nav. pf.	11,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1	72½	Jan. 20	67	Mar. 17	67	Mar. 17, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
..	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
166	..	Pitts., Ft. Wayne & Chicago	19,714,286	Jan. 4, 1898	1¾	*171½	Feb. 11	*168	Feb. 25	*168	Feb. 25, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1⅝	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	....	..	....	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183⅝	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	*22½	Mar. 18, 1898
45½	49	St. Jo. & Grand Island 1st pf.	5,497,600	Dec. 31, 1897	2½	56	Feb. 10	45	Feb. 24	*49	Mar. 19, 1898
20	25	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, 1887	3	25	Jan. 8	20¼	Jan. 26	24	Feb. 11, 1898
78	86	St. Paul & Duluth pf.	4,792,686	Mar. 1, 1898	2½	*88	Feb. 15	80⅝	Feb. 23	80¼	Feb. 23, 1898
125	135	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	138	Mar. 5	*121½	Jan. 6	132	Mar. 8, 1898
..	..	Silver bullion certfs.	......	....	..	57⅜	Jan. 13	56½	Feb. 24	56½	Feb. 24, 1898
195	210	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Dec. 3, 1897	3½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 8	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	Oct., 1897	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	....	..	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696	....	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅝	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
16	24	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
37	42	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	....	..	....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	....	..	....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
9⅝	10⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st pf.	$1 asst. pd	May 15, 1894	2	16	Jan. 12	9¼	Mar. 12	10	Mar. 17, 1898
5	6	Wisconsin Central pf.	3,000,000	....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

week was 42.84, became 42.97 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,825,000f. gold and gained 3,750,000f. silver.

Foreign exchange market weak. Posted rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.83½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.80½@$4.81 for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼, for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.23¾ for long and 5.22½ for short, reichsmarks at 94 1-16 and 94 7-16, and guilders at 39¾ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—35c discount. Boston—50@7½c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, 1-10c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—25c discount.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 56½@56. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 9-16d per ounce.

Commercial price of bar silver, 55¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 44½c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds [illegible] ounces of silver bullion.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows an increase in the [illegible] [illegible]

two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	Mar. 26,'98.	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 27,'97.
Loans	$600,168,400	$607,278,900	$504,478,300
Specie	126,289,600	129,275,900	85,996,300
Legal tenders	68,974,500	70,828,500	105,829,600
Net deposits	685,650,500	688,177,400	571,723,600
Circulation	12,861,400	12,664,800	15,826,800

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Mar. 26,'98.	Mar. 19,'98.	Mar. 27,'97.
Specie	$126,289,600	$129,275,900	$85,996,300
Legal tenders	68,974,500	70,828,500	105,829,600
Total res've	$195,264,100	$200,104,400	$191,826,300
Reserve required ag'st deposits	171,412,625	172,044,350	142,930,750
Excess of reserve above legal req'ments	$23,851,475	$28,060,050	$48,895,750

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$32,364,875	$48,951,450	$37,183,100
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 22	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 26	$23,851,475	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, March 27.—The money market [illegible]

boundary scare. Chinese securities have fallen on the poor subscriptions to the loan.

Home railway securities show moderate declines. All the American railway stocks are lower, the leading decreases being: New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, 5; Louisville and Nashville, 4½; Norfolk and Western preferred, 4⅛; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 4⅛; Erie firsts, 4; Union Pacific, 4; Union Pacific preferred, 4; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, 3⅝; Northern Pacific preferred, 3⅝; Illinois Central, 3; Southern preferred, 2⅝; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 2½; Northern Pacific, 2½; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 2; Denver and Rio Grande, Central Pacific, Erie, Missouri, Kansas and Texas, Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, Norfolk and Western ordinary, Philadelphia and Reading firsts, Wabash ordinary, and Wabash preferred, all from 1 point to 1½ points.

Canadian Pacifics have fallen 3¼ points, and Grand Trunk Railway shares range from ½ point to 3⅛ points lower.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	......
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
BANK OF GERMANY.		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
SPAIN.		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]		
March 24, 1898	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 25, 1897	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

REDMOND, KERR & CO.,

BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

LIST OF CHOICE INVESTMENT BONDS UPON APPLICATION.

41 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable	Books Close	Books Open
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 17	Mar. 31
Boston & Albany (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Mar. 31
Canadian Pacific	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 31
Canadian Pacific pf.	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 7	Mar. 31
Chartiers	1	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Chi. & East. Ill. pf. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 12
Chi., Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	2½	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 12
Chi. & Northwestern pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 6	Mar. 15	Mar. 28
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific (quarter)	1	May 2	.....	.....
Cin., H. & D. pf., A. & B. (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Dayton & Michigan (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Dayton & Michigan pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 20
Keokuk & Western (semi-annual)	3	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Manhattan Elevated (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
N. Y. & Harlem (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
N. Y. & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Apr. 1
N. Y., N. H. & H. (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Norfolk & Southern (quarter)	1	Apr. 11	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
Nor. of New Hampshire (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Oregon R'way & Nav. pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	May 1	Mar. 31	May 1
Southwest. Pennsylvania	5	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Sunbury & Lewiston (semi-annual)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 18	Apr. 2
Utica & Black River (semi-annual)	5½	Mar. 30	.....	.....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Chicago City Railway (quarter)	2	Mar. 31	Mar. 15	Mar. 31
Cincinnati (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 16	Mar. 22
Cleveland Electric (quarter)	¾	Apr. 5	.....	.....
Inter-State Con. of N. Attleborough, Mass. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 1
Metropolitan Street	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 15
National R'y, St. Louis, (quarter)	1½	Apr. 9	Mar. 31	Apr. 9
Newtown, Mass., (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 1
Pittsburg & Birmingham Trac.	50c	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
United Traction & Electric of N. J.	¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 5
West End, Boston	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Chatham National	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Fifth Avenue, New York	20	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Fifth Avenue New York, extra	5	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Garfield National (quarter)	10	Mar. 31	Mar. 24	Apr. 1
National Shoe & Leather (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	.....	.....

TRUST COMPANIES.

Brooklyn (quarter)	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 1
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12
Franklin, Brooklyn, (quarterly)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Long Island Loan & Trust (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Manufacturers' Trust	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Mercantile Trust (quarter)	6	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
People's, Brooklyn, (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
State Street, Boston, (semi-annual)	3	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Title Guarantee & Trust (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 24	Apr. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Pipe Mfg. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
American Sugar Ref. (quarter)	2	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
American Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 2	Mar. 15	Apr. 4
Boston & Colo. Smelting (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 1
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Apr. 1	Mar. 5	Apr. 9
Cambria Iron	2	Apr. 1	.....	.....
Chi. J. R. & U. S. Y. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 19	Apr. 2
Commercial Cable Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 1
Cutting Car (quarter)	1½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 1
Dan Talmage's Sons Co. pf.	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 20	Apr. 2
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 18	May 3
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'klyn (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Equitable Gas of Memphis	1	April 1	.....	.....
Equit. Gas & El. of Utica (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Exploration Syndicate (quarter)	2½	Apr. 1	Mar. 22	Apr. 2
Journeay & Burnham pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 23	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (quarter)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mergenthaler Linotype (extra)	2½	Mar. 31	Mar. 19	Apr. 1
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 15	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
North American Oil	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
P. Lorillard pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 1
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Standard Gas (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 1	Mar. 25	Apr. 1
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 4	Mar. 19	Apr. 5
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Apr. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$2.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 5
Union Ferry Company (quarter)	1	Apr. 1	Mar. 21	Apr. 2
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Union Typewriter 1st pf. (semi-an.)	3½	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	4	Apr. 1	Mar. 17	Apr. 1
United States Leather pf.	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 15	Apr. 2
United States Projectile	2	Apr. 1	Mar. 29	Apr. 1
Westinghouse E. & Mf. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 1	Mar. 26	Apr. 2
Westmoreland Coal	3	Apr. 1	.....	.....

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Bell Telephone	Mar. 24	Mar. 30	Mar. 29	Annual
Amsterdam Electric Light, Heat & Power	Mar. 24	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	General
Aravarpa Mining	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Apr. 4	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	Special
Chicago & Alton Railroad	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Joliet & Chicago	Mar. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Kings County Traction	.....	.....	Apr. 11	Special
Lawyers' Title Insurance	Mar. 19	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Mexican Central	.....	.....	May 4	Annual
Mexican National	.....	.....	Apr. 4	Annual
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	Mar. 5	Apr. 9	Apr. 7	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
Niagara Fire Insurance	.....	.....	Mar. 29	Annual
Norwood Insurance	Mar. 26	Apr. 6	Apr. 5	Annual
Panama Railroad	Apr. 2	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 13	Apr. 12	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	.....	.....	Apr. 14	Special
Second Avenue Railroad	Mar. 31	Apr. 5	Apr. 4	Annual
Southern Pacific	Mar. 26	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Annual
West End Realty Company	.....	.....	Mar. 28	Annual

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$11,198,938
Week ended March 26, 1897	8,250,062
From Jan. 1, 1898	109,775,078
From Jan. 1, 1897	112,659,679

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended March 22, 1898	$11,840,228
Week ended March 23, 1897	8,107,256
From Jan. 1, 1898	90,404,540
From Jan. 1, 1897	85,795,827

Imports of Gold.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$8,070,548
Week ended March 26, 1897	46,671
From Jan. 1, 1898	23,960,764
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,054,940

Exports of Gold.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$163,629
Week ended March 26, 1897	6,900
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,706,755
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,043,021

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1897	7,081

Imports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$89,980
Week ended March 26, 1897	16,072
From Jan. 1, 1898	652,537
From Jan. 1, 1897	458,479

Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$778,702
Week ended March 26, 1897	911,640
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,875,533
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,741,108

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$688,722
Week ended March 26, 1897	895,568
From Jan. 1, 1898	9,222,996
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,282,629

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	8,160,528
Week ended March 26, 1897	62,743
From Jan. 1, 1898	24,631,901
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,523,419

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$947,388
Week ended March 26, 1897	918,440
From Jan. 1, 1898	13,330,788
From Jan. 1, 1897	11,782,129

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended March 25, 1898	$7,322,140
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,301,113

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended March 26, 1897	855,128
From Jan. 1, 1897	10,259,508

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THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, March 27.—Last week was quiet but with a firm undertone. Business was considerably below the average, owing to the stiffness of sellers. India took shirtings, jaconnets, and dhooties, and China some heavy specialties. There was a moderate business for the Levant and South America, with fair sales.

The miscellaneous home trade was fair and business in printing cloths good, but large orders were unsatisfied because of the low limits.

Yarns sold moderately, both for home use and export, and prices all around were firm with a slight exceptional irregularity.

Advices from Germany and France show generally unchanged prices and a quiet

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